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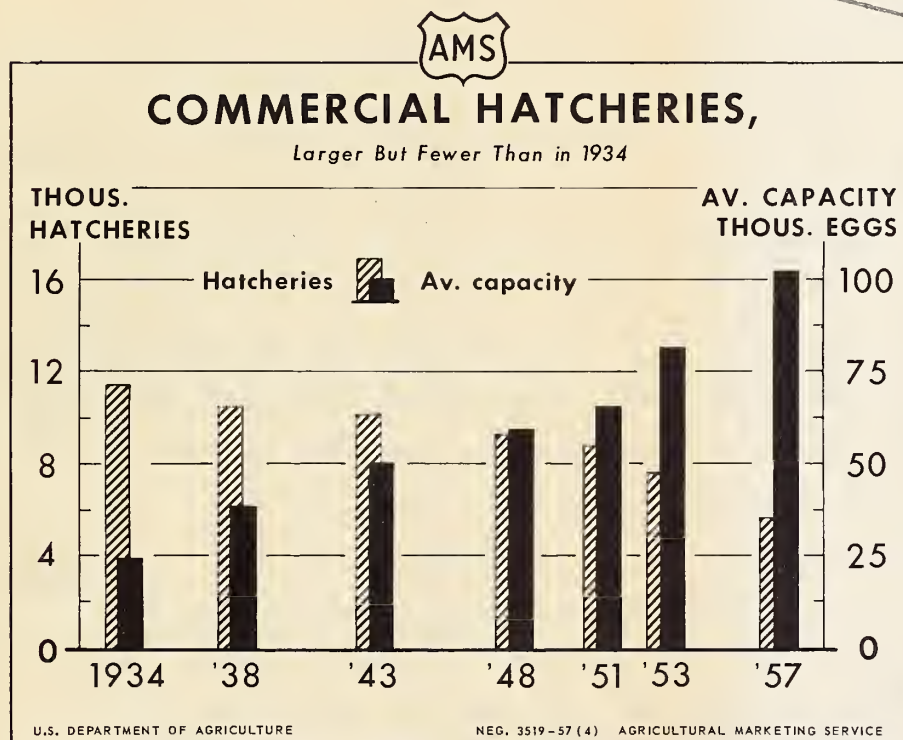
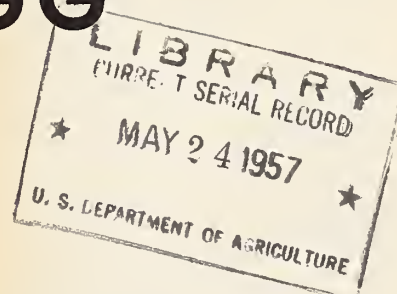
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May 1957

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MAY 20, A. M.

POULTRY and EGG SITUATION

PES - 189



Total incubator capacity in the United States has declined slightly in the past 4 years, but total chick and poult output has increased as more intensive use has been made of existing incubator capacity.

Broiler chicks, which have increased most, are hatched the year 'round, and thereby permit a higher ratio of annual output to hatchery capacity than is the usual case with either replacement-type chicks or turkey poults.

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THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION AT A GLANCE

Item	Unit	Month or date	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	Month or date	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	Comments on current situation
EGGS										
Farm production	Mil. doz.	Mar.	507.8	481.3	491.8	Apr.	497.2	466.7	477.6	
Average number of layers on farms	Millions	Mar.	348.4	315.2	316.9	Apr.	332.0	304.6	306.0	On May 1, was about same as May 1, 1956
Rate of lay per layer	Eggs	Mar.	17.5	18.3	18.6	Apr.	18.0	18.4	18.7	
Apparent disappearance, shell eggs per civilian	Eggs	Feb.	---	28.8	27.2	Mar.	---	31.0	30.5	
Frozen egg production ..	Mil. lb.	Feb.	33.8	26.0	20.1	Mar.	65.1	49.0	45.4	
Dried egg production ...	Mil. lb.	Feb.	4.5	1.5	2.2	Mar.	6.9	2.6	3.1	
Price received by farmers	Ct. per doz.	Mar.	38.8	39.6	30.6	Apr.	38.3	38.5	30.8	Some wholesale grades low- est since early 1940's
Price received by farmers as a percent- age of parity	Percent	Mar.	92	97	71	Apr.	91	93	70	
Retail price (AMS)	Ct. per doz.	Feb.	57.2	58.0	49.5	Mar.	57.9	58.1	49.5	
Egg-feed price ratio ...	Lb. feed	Mar.	10.2	11.6	8.6	Apr.	10.0	11.0	8.7	
Stocks:										
Shell	Thous. cases	Mar. 1	479	306	519	Apr. 1	1,047	309	926	
Frozen	Mil. lb.	Mar. 1	68.4	42.5	65.6	Apr. 1	97.3	61.4	76.8	
Chicks hatched by com- mercial hatcheries	Millions	Feb.	149.5	198.9	177.6	Mar.	266.8	281.9	250.1	
Farm price of poultry ration	Dol. per cwt	Mar.	3.82	3.42	3.55	Apr.	3.88	3.51	3.54	Stable this year; rising last year
POULTRY										
Price received by farm- ers for chickens, live										
Broilers	Ct. per lb.	Mar.	29.2	21.9	19.8	Apr.	29.8	20.8	19.1	
Farm chickens	Ct. per lb.	Mar.	25.8	19.9	14.8	Apr.	25.6	19.7	14.5	
All chickens	Ct. per lb.	Mar.	28.1	21.6	18.8	Apr.	28.1	20.6	18.4	
Price received by farm- ers for all chickens as a percentage of parity ..	Percent	Mar.	95	77	66	Apr.	96	71	64	Lowest for April since the early 1940's
Retail price of broilers, and fryers, dressed (AMS)	Ct. per lb.	Feb.	51.0	47.5	46.2	Mar.	51.6	48.4	46.4	
Price received by farmers for turkeys, live	Ct. per lb.	Mar.	33.9	31.3	26.0	Apr.	33.6	30.8	26.8	
Stocks:										
Poultry, excluding turkeys	Mil. lb.	Mar. 1	142.5	105.4	142.4	Apr. 1	116.8	91.2	123.3	
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	Mar. 1	105.6	83.0	149.6	Apr. 1	90.1	63.9	136.8	
Broiler-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Mar.	---	4.6	4.0	Apr.	---	4.2	3.9	
Turkey-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Mar.	9.0	9.2	7.3	Apr.	8.8	8.8	7.6	
Average weekly place- ment of chicks in 22 important States	Millions	Mar.	---	25.8	26.7	Apr.	---	27.2	27.3	

 THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, May 14, 1957

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SUMMARY

The hatch of replacement chicks through April was about one-fifth smaller than a year earlier. Even if hatchings in May and June are above that period last year, a smaller number of laying pullets for this fall and winter is assured. Egg production in the last quarter of 1957 will be lower than a year earlier. A probable increase in the number of hens retained for a second year of laying, and the usual rise in the fall rate of lay per bird are likely to prevent egg production from declining as much as the reduction in pullets indicates. Through perhaps September, monthly egg production probably will be above 1956. But egg prices in late summer may rise above year-earlier prices in anticipation of prospects for lower production.

Mid-April egg prices received by farmers averaged 30.8 cents per dozen, compared with 38.5 cents a year earlier. In 1956 there was practically no seasonal price increase.

Broiler production continues ahead of last year's rate, but current prices are close to the year-ago level. The mid-April average broiler price to producers was 19.1 cents per pound compared with 20.8 cents a year earlier and the 1956 annual average of 19.6 cents. Marketings of young farm chickens late

this summer will be down from last year by about one-fifth, corresponding to the cut in replacement chickens raised. With a smaller red meat supply also expected, broiler prices may hold at or slightly above last year's prices.

The 1957 turkey crop will be a record, exceeding the 77 million birds raised in 1956. Farmers' January intentions to raise turkeys were 10 percent above last year's crop, and January and February hatchings exceeded 1956 by even larger percentages. But the March hatch and April 1 eggs in incubators exceeded 1956 by only about 3 percent. The turkey price outlook is clouded by large stocks in storage--on April 1, about 70 million pounds (95 percent) more than the 137 million pounds of a year earlier. Wholesale prices for frozen turkeys in New York City are as much as 18 cents below last year.

Changed Basis for Per Capita Estimates

The figures on per capita disappearances in this and succeeding issues of The Poultry and Egg Situation are about 1.4 percent higher than corresponding figures in previous issues. These and other Federal per capita figures have been revised to utilize the unadjusted population series issued by the Bureau of the Census. The series previously used were adjusted for under-enumeration of the population.

Table 9 gives the new numbers for annual consumption of eggs, chicken, and turkey; monthly data for shell eggs will be printed in a later issue.

CURRENT SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

One-fifth Cut in
Replacement Chicks

In January-March, replacement hatchings were 25 percent below 1956. With eggs for replacement-type chicks in incubators on April 1 down 18 percent from a year earlier, hatchings through April are likely to be about one-fifth lower than a year earlier. Even if May hatchings were to decline less, fewer pullets will be in laying flocks after September than last fall.

The reductions from last year are sharpest in the West North Central States. In this area 35 percent fewer replacements were hatched in January-March than a year earlier, and on April 1 eggs in incubators were down 20 percent. The West North Central States, which produce more eggs than any other area, include Iowa and Minnesota, respectively first and third largest egg producing States.

In past years, the October 1 survey of the composition of laying flocks has shown approximately half of the layers to be pullets. Before October 1 the flock will consist mostly of layers hatched in 1956 or earlier. This year, with a possible greater retention of layers and higher rate of lay than in 1956, monthly egg production through late summer is likely to exceed a year earlier. But egg production in the last quarter will show the effects of reduced pullet numbers. By January 1, the composition of the National laying flock is typically about two-thirds pullets and one-third hens, but the proportion for January 1, 1958 is likely to be altered. The proportion of pullets will be smaller and more hens will be retained.

Expectations for
Seasonal Egg
Price Increase

March egg production was the peak for the year to date. April output of 15.9 million cases was down 3 percent from March, although 2 percent above last April. Production will continue to decline seasonally. Prices for eggs are not likely to rise substantially, however, until current consumption absorbs current production without need for diversion of an excess to storage either in the shell or frozen.

The mid-April price received by farmers averaged 30.8 cents per dozen. Net wholesale price movements since then have been downward. Last year in mid-April farmers' average prices were 38.5 cents, and mid-month prices for the remainder of 1956 all fell within the narrow range of 36.4-38.6 cents. On a U. S. average basis, there was practically no seasonal rise in that year.

This fall a seasonal price rise likely will follow the low level of springtime prices. An important factor in this expectation is the likely lower production than a year ago as a result of the reduced hatch. Cold storage supplies will not exceed last year by a sufficient amount to upset this expectation.

Recovery of egg production from the seasonal low point (about September) will be slower than usual, due to reduced pullet replacements for the laying flock. The last time this occurred was in 1955 when number of chickens raised declined 14 percent from the year before. Prices rose fairly steadily after mid-summer, reached a peak late in the year (December), and then declined quite gradually. In other years abrupt declines marked the late winter adjustment.

With the reduced number of pullets this fall, supplies of pullet and medium size eggs will be smaller than last year, both absolutely and as a proportion of the total supply. Price discounts against smaller sizes are therefore likely to be less than last fall.

More Shell, Frozen, Eggs in Storage

Prospects for reduced egg supplies next fall have supported prices of egg future contracts. The level in March and April fluctuated around 35 and 36 cents for September contracts in Chicago and somewhat higher for later contracts, but declined in early May. Even after the declines of early May, the contract prices were well above the prices at which most 1956 contracts were settled. The spread between these prices and current prices for shell eggs has been a factor inducing shell egg storage at times more than double the rate that prevailed in 1956. From January 1 through May 1, net movement of shell eggs to storage has been about 900 thousand cases (April movement partly estimated), compared with 527 thousand a year earlier. Storage stocks of frozen egg are also larger than at this time last year, although recent production has been about the same.

Storage of shell eggs to July or August will continue larger than in 1956, when the first-of-month peak holdings of 1.5 million cases on July 1 were the smallest on record. The storage of shell eggs has been on a down-trend since the early 1930's. More uniform year-round production of eggs and consequently reduced seasonal price increases have removed the incentive to storage of eggs in the shell.

During the past 10 years, increased storage of frozen egg has offset a large part of the decline in shell storage. Frozen storage is profitable on smaller seasonal price rises than are necessary to justify storage in the shell.

In recent years, there has been very little seasonal rise in prices of frozen egg, and storage has not been profitable generally. In 1956, price of shell eggs in the fall was low, and liquid egg could be prepared at less

cost than eggs frozen in the spring. Under these circumstances, 49 million pounds of liquid egg were prepared in September-December 1956, compared with 26 million and 44 million pounds respectively in 1955 and 1954. (1954 was another year of low fall egg prices.) The expected higher price for shell eggs this fall will limit the opportunities to add to frozen egg stocks at that time. This will partially offset the excess over last year in season-peak stocks.

The composition of present stocks of frozen egg shows more albumen than in other recent years, and less yolk. Frozen albumen is now cheaper than in recent years, both absolutely and relative to yolk.

Reduction of Laying Flock:
Now Ahead of Last Year,
Likely to Reverse Later

The 301 million layers on farms May 1 were 19 percent or 71 million below the revised January 1 number of hens and pullets. The reduction in the same period a year earlier was 17 percent or 61 million. These data are from the Crop Production report.

The cumulative weekly poultry slaughter reports also indicate that sales of fowl from farms have been larger since January 1 this year than last. The two reports are not entirely comparable for this purpose and suggest somewhat different movement rates--the slaughter report is on the higher side--but together they make clear that movement from farms through mid-spring exceeded a year earlier. This trend will reverse later in the year. Higher egg prices and a reduced number of pullets coming into lay will encourage a greater retention of hens than last year.

USDA Buys Dried
Egg Solids

Since March 28, United States Department of Agriculture egg purchases have been of dried whole egg solids. Palatability and keeping quality of this product are superior to the dried egg bought for price support before 1952. Current purchases, which through May 15 aggregated 3.0 million pounds, (equivalent to 300 thousand cases) will be used for School Lunches in the fall and for other similar outlets.

The details of recent USDA purchases are in table 10.

Broilers: Continued
Plenty, but
Price may Hold

Recent broiler chick placements and settings of eggs in incubators have been about the same as a year earlier, but placements for the first 2 months of 1957 averaged 11 percent above 1956. Prices of broilers to date in 1957 have averaged below corresponding 1956 prices, but about the same as the 1956 annual average. In mid-April, the average broiler price to producers was 19.1 cents per pound compared with 20.8 cents in mid-April 1956.

The number of broilers now growing and eggs set through early May assure a continued seasonally increasing supply of such chickens to early August. At that time, the supply will be about the same as in 1956, although slaughter at the present time exceeds a year ago.

As summer approaches, demand for broilers increases. In addition, red meat prices are up from last year, and the number of competing farm-produced young cockerels will be down about one-fifth, in proportion to the cut in replacement chickens being raised. As a consequence, weekly average broiler prices are not likely to decline from early May and may even increase in the next few months.

The Department of Agriculture has begun an additional monthly report to indicate potential broiler production capacity. This report publishes aggregate sales of pullet chicks for hatchery supply flocks as reported by 10 of the largest primary breeders of broiler replacement stock. These sources reported selling 9 percent fewer such pullet chicks in February than last February, and 11 percent fewer in March. This does not necessarily mean a corresponding reduction in broiler chicks eventually to be hatched.

Larger Turkey Crop,
but Increase Below
Earlier Expectations

Through April, poult hatchings were 8 percent larger than in the corresponding months of 1956. (This allows for hatchings in April 1957 in proportion to the number of eggs in incubators at the beginning of April.) About half the poults comprising the 1956 turkey crop of 77 million birds were hatched by the end of April.

In the last month or so, turkey egg settings were up about 3 percent, a smaller percentage increase over last year than earlier in the season. This suggests that the 1957 turkey crop will not exceed 1956 by as much as the 10 percent indicated by farmers' January intentions.

The disposition of the large stocks of turkey now in storage will be an important factor in the turkey price outlook for this fall. Early May storage stocks in 35 cities were 60 million pounds, more than double the stocks a year ago. Total U. S. stocks on April 1 were 137 million pounds, compared with 64 million a year earlier. In New York wholesale prices for frozen turkeys are as much as 18 cents per pound below last year; and the U. S. average price to farmers in mid-April was 26.8 cents, compared with 30.8 cents last April.

The 1956 turkey crop exceeded the record by 17 percent, but per capita consumption of turkey in 1956 was barely above 1955 (1955, 5.0 pounds; 1956, 5.1). If the prospective increase in the 1957 crop is consumed this year, per capita consumption will rise to around 6.0 pounds. If consumption is up to the 1954 record of 5.3 pounds per person, 270 million pounds of turkey will remain for year-end storage, in contrast to 162 million pounds at the end of 1956, and 95 million the year before.

Use of turkey so far in 1957 has been ahead of last year. Net storage withdrawals since January 1 have been slightly below the 46 million pounds from that source in January-April 1956, but slaughter has been larger. The weekly slaughter report cites 33 million pounds more liveweight slaughter than a year ago in commercial plants in January-April. This is equal to about 25 million pounds eviscerated weight. Independently derived estimates, from the Crop Reporting Board, indicated the January 1 inventory of grown turkeys of all ages (but excluding breeders) to have been 0.4 million birds more than a year earlier. Also, hatchings in the 4 months prior to January 1 included 20 million poults more than in those months of the year before. This adds more than 2 million extra turkeys, exclusive of breeders, to the availability for January-April slaughter, and tends to substantiate the slaughter report. In the narrow range established by these 2 sets of figures, slaughter in the last 4 months was large enough to have brought consumption above 1956.

INCOME FROM EGGS AND POULTRY IN 1956: GROSS
UNCHANGED, NET DOWN FROM 1955

Record production of eggs, broilers, and turkeys in 1956 brought lower prices to farmers than in 1955 and gross farm income from eggs and poultry was practically the same in both years. The 1955 and 1956 levels of gross income, about 3.5 billion dollars, were exceeded in 5 of the preceding 10 years. Not much change in gross income from poultry and eggs is likely this year. The 1956 total of 3.5 billion dollars included \$2.0 billion from eggs, \$0.8 billion from broilers, \$0.3 billion from turkeys, \$0.3 billion from farm chickens, and \$0.1 billion from other poultry (table 15).

The higher level of production in 1956 than in 1955 increased farmers' production expenditures for poultry, because the 12 percent increase in aggregate production outstripped the gains that probably occurred in average feed

FARM VALUE OF POULTRY PRODUCTS

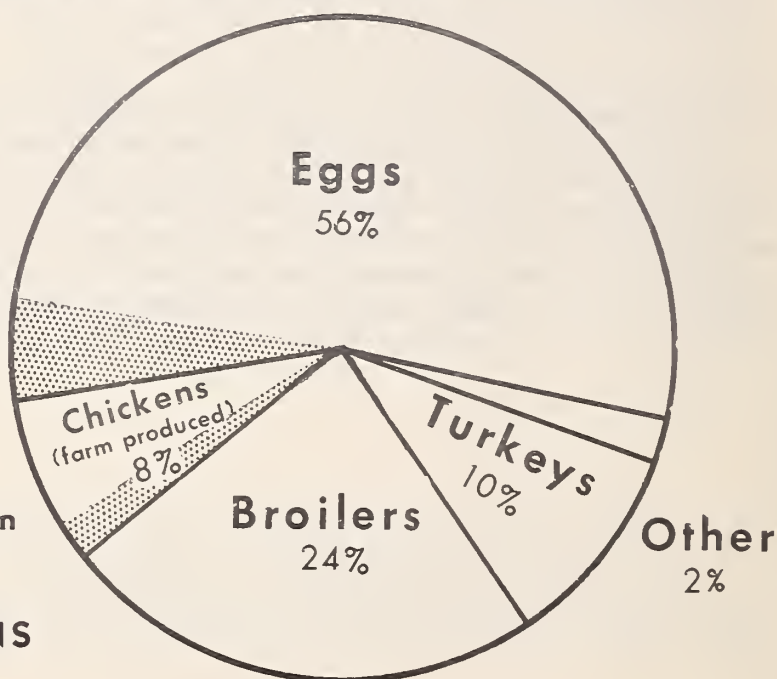
1956

(Value of Sales
Plus Home
Consumption)

△ Sales

▨ Home consumption

TOTAL \$3.5 BILLIONS



*FROM SPECIALIZED ENTERPRISES

efficiency, and the effects of some minor cost reductions (table 16). Therefore, net income declined although there are no statistical series for net income from poultry.

On an annual average basis, the prices of eggs, the commodity providing half the gross income in the poultry line, declined less from the year before than either broilers or turkeys. The 1955 weighted average price received by farmers was 38.9 cents per dozen, while in 1956 it was 38.7 cents (tables 17, 18).

From late September through early December of 1956 the United States Department of Agriculture bought eggs under a surplus removal program described in preceding issues of The Poultry and Egg Situation.

The anticipated egg price rise later this year is not likely to be either large enough, nor to occur soon enough, to raise the 12-month average egg price for 1957 to the 38.7 cents received in 1956. Similarly, production of eggs probably will be a little below the record high set in 1956. Hence, gross income from eggs in 1957 probably will not quite equal the 2.0 billion dollars of 1956.

Sales in 1956 of farm chickens, a by-product of egg production, were down 2 percent in quantity from 1955, and consumption in farm households was up 2 percent. About 26 percent of these by-product chickens were consumed on the farms where they were produced. The average farm chicken price was down 14 percent to 16 cents per pound. Total value of sales and of chickens consumed on farms where produced also declined 14 percent (tables 19 - 21). Sales of farm chickens this year will be below 1956 and prices are averaging substantially lower. As a result, gross income from this source also will fall below 1956.

Broiler production in 1956 was about 3 times the weight and total value of the slaughter of farm chickens. Average weights per bird were up slightly, resulting in a greater percentage increase in weight produced than the 23 percent increase in numbers. The 19.6 cent annual average price per pound was down 5.6 cents from 1955. Gross income from broilers totaled 840 million dollars compared with 844 million in 1955 (tables 22, 23). In 1957 production promises to be above last year and prices probably will be about the same. Thus, it is likely that gross income from broilers will reach a new record high this year.

The 77 million turkeys raised in 1956 were 17 percent more than the year before. The increase was entirely among heavy-breed turkeys including heavy whites. Many of these heavy-breed turkeys, particularly white-feathered breeds, were slaughtered at immature weights competitive with normal weights for Beltsville and other small turkeys. Light-breed turkeys raised declined from 16.8 million in 1955 to 13.7 in 1956, while heavy-breed turkeys increased from 48.8 million to 63.2. Among the 1956 heavy-breed birds, about one-fourth were white-feathered.

In pounds as well as in numbers, turkey production was a record in 1956, with the total weight up about 17 percent. But prices averaged 10 percent lower and gross income was up only slightly from 1955 (tables 24-27). In 1957, prices probably will average lower than in the previous year. This will be only partly offset by larger sales volume so that gross income from turkeys in 1957 promises to be short of the 300 million dollars in the two preceding years.

The United States Department of Agriculture bought 27 million pounds of eviscerated frozen turkey in September-November 1956. This was equivalent to 6 percent of slaughter in that period, and 3 percent for the year as a whole.

CONTINUED DECLINE IN HATCHERY NUMBERS

Commercial hatcheries in the United States continue their trend toward smaller numbers and larger size. Aggregate egg setting capacity at the beginning of 1957 was down only 6 percent from 1953, when the last survey was made. But the number of hatcheries was down and their average size up, both by about one-fourth (table 28).

These changes are not limiting the potential output of U. S. hatcheries. Hatchings of broiler-type chicks and of turkey poults in 1956 and so far in 1957 have been record large. Output of replacement-type chicks, the third important class of commercially hatched bird, has been on a downward trend. But it could be readily increased by simply starting the hatching season earlier.

The most recent survey separately classifies hatcheries producing chicks and those producing turkey poults. Some hatcheries of course produce both. Therefore, to achieve comparability with other surveys prior to 1953, the two classes of hatcheries must be combined. About 40 percent of the "turkey hatcheries" were assumed to be duplications of firms which also hatch chicks. But the egg-setting capacities of all hatcheries, turkey as well as chick, were added together to arrive at total U. S. capacity, because the listing of capacity did not overlap between chicks and poults. Use of equipment for both is flexible, although techniques of operating the machines differ according to types of eggs.

Despite the fact that chicks can readily be shipped long distances, hatchery capacity is gravitating toward the areas where chicken raising is expanding most rapidly. The South Atlantic and South Central regions are the only ones to show significant increases in chick hatching capacity from 1953 to 1957. Broiler production has been increasing rapidly in States within these regions. Even there, however, fewer firms hatched chicks in 1957 than in 1953.

The largest increases in turkey hatching capacity are in the North Central States, although the West South Central group increased also. Table 29 (turkeys) shows less correlation within States concerning distribution of breeders, hatchings, and birds raised, than does table 30 (chickens). Turkey hatching egg production from multiplier flocks and incubation is a more specialized operation than for chickens. Turkey eggs and poults evidently are shipped interstate relatively more than are chicks.

The columns in tables 29 and 30 are aligned to permit easy computation of ratios concerning eggs hatched during the year per unit of capacity. In general, hatcheries producing broiler chicks make greater year-round use of their capacity than do other hatcheries, and this will be reflected in computations for States where broilers are dominant.

INTRODUCTION TO 1955 HOUSEHOLD SURVEY DATA ON EGGS 1/

Egg consumption at home by American households averaged 2 dozen eggs in a week of the spring of 1955, according to reports from a household food consumption survey recently published by the Agricultural Research Service and the Agricultural Marketing Service. 2/ The reports contain data on the consumption of eggs among more than 200 food items, obtained by personal interviews with a nationwide random sample of 6,000 households.

A major contribution of such household surveys is to provide details about variations in consumption of foods such as eggs in households grouped by urbanization (i.e. urban, rural nonfarm, and farm) and by money income. The 1955 survey is particularly valuable because it provides such data not only for the country as a whole, but also for each of 4 regions. Excluding egg content of purchased foods, use of eggs by all households sampled in the Northeast averaged 1.79 dozen in a week of April-June 1955, compared with 2.05 dozen in the North Central Region, 2.23 dozen in the South, and a 2.09 average for western households. Within the South, as an example of further data, urban households reported having used 1.91 dozen eggs while farm households used almost a dozen more per week, on the average. The rate for southern households in rural areas but not operating farms was 2.42 dozen. A brief further note on source material in the reports is given below.

1/ By Marguerite C. Burk, Statistical and Historical Research Branch, AMS.

2/ Food Consumption of Households in the United States, Northeast, North Central Region, South, West. 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey Reports No. 1-5. Single copies available on request from the Office of Information of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Although the 1955 Survey of Household Food Consumption was designed primarily to provide information on patterns of food consumption by house-keeping households at home, it has yielded some indications of the levels of consumption per person of individual foods such as eggs. It implies a comparison with consumption data regularly published by USDA, the estimates of which were revised downward when egg production statistics were lowered in line with the 1954 Census of Agriculture benchmarks. But a number of statistical problems inherent in basic differences in coverage and statistical design hinder exact comparisons of the two sets of data.

The latter section of this article describes these problems and develops an approximate per person rate from the 1955 survey data that corrects for some of the inherent differences in comparisons with per capita egg consumption data regularly reported in this Situation. The adjusted survey estimate so arrived at was a consumption of 6.8 eggs per person in homes in a week in the spring of 1955 (excluding egg content of purchased foods). The national disappearance rate for shell eggs for the spring quarter of the same year was 6.5 eggs per week. Moreover, the survey data on egg consumption in spring 1955 suggest that the level of egg consumption then was little different from that of the spring of 1948, assuming that rural rates of consumption, which were not surveyed in 1948, had the same relationship to the urban rate as in 1955. The data on national egg consumption show a decrease from 7.0 eggs in spring 1948 to the 6.5 rate in spring 1955. In view of basic differences between survey and disappearance data in coverage, objectives, and definitions used, and the normal error in each, the two sets of estimates do not provide precise checks on each other.

Source Material in the Survey Reports

The basic statistics on use of eggs are summarized in table 4 and given in detail in table 11 of each of the first 5 reports on the survey. ^{2/} These tables give such data as that 97.9 percent of all U. S. housekeeping households use eggs; average use per household in a week is 2.04 dozen (excluding content of purchased prepared foods), and the average money value of eggs used per household is \$1.00 (including home-produced eggs). Table 22 of each report supplies separate figures on quantities used in a week by rural households from home produced supplies, averaging 0.39 dozen for rural nonfarm households and 2.42 dozen for farm households. Table 11 also contains distribution of eggs on the basis of size, as reported by housewives.

Table 31 in this Situation is an example of useful data on consumption of eggs per person that can be calculated from the survey. Other possible calculations are average prices paid per dozen; proportion of total dollars

^{2/} Food Consumption of Households in the United States, Northeast, North Central Region, South, West. 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey Reports No. 1-5. Single copies available on request from the Office of Information of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

spent for food for home use going to eggs; distribution of the egg market by region ^{3/}, by urbanization category, and by income; and approximate egg content of purchased prepared foods. These and other analyses will be presented in future issues of the Poultry and Egg Situation which will take up (1) regional differences in egg use by households; (2) differences by urbanization; (3) income-consumption relationships among urban, rural nonfarm, and farm households, and within regions, for both "visible" and "invisible" eggs; (4) use of purchased versus home-produced eggs; (5) changes in urban household patterns of egg use between 1948 and 1955; (6) interrelationships of egg consumption with consumption of other foods.

Similar studies will also be developed for poultry meat.

Technical Nature of Survey and National
Disappearance Data on Egg Consumption

As stated above, household survey data are obtained for a specific purpose: the measurement of consumption rates among various groups of households at a given time. Relationships of consumption rates to various economic factors such as income can be derived, not only as a given time but also from time to time as surveys are repeated. The 1955 survey findings may be compared with those of earlier surveys in 1948 and 1942.

National consumption data, year by year, are based on the disappearance of shell egg supplies into various outlets, chief of which is civilian consumer use.

Apart from these differences, national consumption and survey data differ also in coverage, the one measuring total consumption by the civilian population, the other measuring egg consumption at home by housekeeping families.

Survey Data on
Household Use of Eggs
in Spring 1955

The 2.04 dozen eggs used per U. S. household in a week of April-June 1955 can be averaged to 7.3 eggs per person. This is done by dividing the reported household average by 3.33 persons, which is the average size of the household calculated in terms of 1 person being equal to 21 meals eaten at home in the week reported on. Several qualifications are necessary: the consumption is of "visible" eggs--eggs used as such, excluding the egg content of purchased prepared foods; only housekeeping households were covered ^{4/}; and eggs eaten away from home in eating places of all kinds were not reported. By

^{3/} Based on sales to households. Sales to eating places (including institutions) probably are distributed regionally in much the same proportions, but no pertinent data are available.

^{4/} To be eligible as a housekeeping household at least one person had to eat 10 meals or more at home in the week preceding the interview. Interviewing was spaced out so as to yield data representative of the April-June period.

covering only housekeeping households, egg use in families not eating the minimum of 10 meals at home and by all people living in institutions was excluded. About 5 percent of the civilian population falls in these two categories.

A key factor in using survey data for eggs is the standardizing of household size. The problem is not academic. Household size, derived by dividing the total number of meals eaten at home by 21, comes out to 3.33 persons and yields the per person rate of 7.3 eggs. This size is a calculated figure. It is made necessary by the fact that most consumers eat some meals away from home, so that their food use at home consists of fewer than 21 meals. Yet comparisons of consumption per person at home are valid only if all "persons" eat the same number of meals at home. If the average (uncorrected) family size of 3.43 persons were to be used, per person rate of egg use would diminish to 7.1 eggs.

The 21-meal equivalent for survey data is widely accepted as a means of standardizing the base for comparisons. It serves to exclude meals eaten away from home (only expenditures are reported) and to include meals served to non-family members. It thus allows account to be taken of all foods eaten at home by all persons actually present at meals, whether family members, boarders, hired help or guests. ^{5/} In the 21-meal equivalent calculation, no distinction is made between breakfast, noon and evening meals. Yet eating away from home is more common for noon and evening meals, and less common for breakfasts--the meal at which most eggs are eaten. If persons eating lunches and dinners outside the home had eaten them at home, they probably would have used fewer eggs per meal than for breakfast. ^{6/} Moreover, there is some evidence that noon meals eaten out are larger and contain fewer eggs than noon meals eaten in. ^{7/}

Adding these additional meals to those at home would lower the per person rate of egg use. If it is assumed that none of the noon and evening meals eaten out contained shell eggs, ^{8/} the rate of egg use (excluding eggs in purchased prepared foods) by household members would average 6.7 eggs per

^{5/} Example: A family of 4 persons ate a total of 76 meals at home in the week, including 28 breakfasts, 23 lunches, and 24 dinners served to the family and one dinner served to a guest. On the basis of one person eating 21 meals at home in a week, this yields a computed household size of 3.6 persons.

^{6/} See Clark, Faith and Lebovit, Corinne, Household Practices in the Use of Foods, Home Economics Research Br., ARS, Agr. Inf. Bul. 146, 1954.

^{7/} Clark, Faith and Fincher, Lillian J., Nutritive Content of Homemakers' Meals: Four Cities, Winter 1948, Home Economics Research Br., ARS., Agr. Inf. Bul. No. 112. See pp. 25-26 in particular.

^{8/} One small scale study of restaurant use of eggs indicated that such use varied greatly, depending on number of breakfasts served. See p.59 of Eating Places as Marketers Of Food Products, Mktg. Res. Rept. No. 3, 1952.

person per week. Some of the noon and evening meals eaten out undoubtedly included egg entrees and eggs in prepared dishes so the rate of egg consumption probably was closer to 6.8 eggs. This would seem to be the most reasonable estimate of egg consumption per person to be made from the survey data.

In addition to technical limitations in interpreting survey data on egg consumption there are several possibilities of error. Errors are to be expected in how well housewives can recall their use of eggs in the preceding week, even in the course of extensive interviews covering all foods and conducted by trained interviewers. In a large sample, overreporting and underreporting are expected to balance out unless there is definite memory bias. 9/

A high degree of precision in reporting is never expected on such surveys or even on complete censuses. But modern survey techniques and extensive experience with such questionnaires and surveys assure users of data from the 1955 household survey of their general reliability for the particular purposes for which the survey was designed.

Comparison of Survey

Data with Disappearance

Data for Shell Eggs

Average civilian disappearance of shell eggs in April-June 1955 was 6.5 eggs per person per week. 10/ Details of such estimates were described in PES-175. 11/

General problems encountered in estimating food consumption from data on supplies and distribution have been set forth at length in the handbook on food consumption data. 12/

9/ Findings of a comparative study of the recall method using food list and the record keeping approach are reported in Murray, Janet, Blake, Ennis C., Dickins, Dorothy, and Moser, Ada M. Collection Methods in Dietary Surveys, Southern Cooperative Series Bulletin 23, April 1952. For eggs, consumption reported on the parts of the sample interviewed with food lists and depending on recall for preceding week's use averaged somewhat lower than for the record keeping parts of the sample. See pages 35 and 46.

10/ From table 18, p. 24 of PES-182, March 1956, with adjustment for change in population series to exclude the previous 1.4 percent upward adjustment for underenumeration.

11/ Gerra, Martin J. "A Monthly Series of Civilian Per Capita Shell Egg Consumption." Poultry and Egg Situation, Jan. 1955, pp. 23-29.

12/ Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-52, Agr. Handbook No. 62, 1953. See particularly pp. 55-56.

Shell egg disappearance data differ in coverage from household survey information. Disappearance figures cover total civilian use of shell eggs in all households (not just "housekeeping" ones), and in all eating places and institutions, and purchases of shell eggs for food processing, as by small bake shops. Use outside housekeeping households may average higher or lower than home use, but no satisfactory data are available.

Estimates of annual egg disappearance also lack the highest precision which could be obtained for the various constituent series only by using much more expensive reporting systems. Estimates of monthly disappearance are less precise than the annual data, because of changes in stocks outside reported positions, necessarily indirect estimation of eggs used for hatching and lack of reported data on shipments to Alaska and Hawaii. The considerable revisions made from time to time in statistics of egg production and consumption are evidence of a certain degree of error of estimate associated with them. Some of the problems encountered by the Agricultural Estimating Service are described in a 1957 report submitted to a Congressional subcommittee. 13/

Considering the problems of estimation in both survey and disappearance data, it is in fact surprising to find that the two measures come out so close for April-June 1955, 6.8 eggs as the adjusted per person rate of home use of eggs and 6.5 eggs for disappearance.

Changes in Egg
Consumption, 1948 to
1955, from Two Sources

A household food consumption survey was made also in the spring of 1948. 14/ Comparisons of changes in egg consumption from 1948 to 1955 measured by changes from the two surveys and by national disappearance estimates are handicapped by the fact that the 1948 survey covered only urban households of 2 or more members. Egg use per person in a week (unadjusted 21-meal equivalent) reported in that survey averaged 6.8 eggs. This urban average compares with the matching urban average of 7.0 for spring 1955. No information on rural rates of use in 1948 is available, but 1955 figures for households of 2 or more yield a 7.2 egg rate for rural nonfarm households and 8.8 eggs for farm households (on unadjusted 21-meal-equivalent basis). Moreover, in 1948 the farm population made up a larger proportion of the total population than in 1955.

13/ Pages 886-903, Part 2 of Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Eighty-fifth Congress, First Session.

14/ Clark, Faith, Murray, Janet, Weiss, Gertrude S., Grossman, Evelyn, Food Consumption by Urban Families in the United States, ARS, Agr. Inf. Bul. No. 132. Oct. 1954.

Adjusting the rate of egg use by urban households in spring 1948 to allow for non-urban use, on the basis of the 1955 relationships of urban, rural nonfarm, and farm egg use and the 1948 distribution of the population, it appears that U. S. household consumption of eggs in spring 1948 may have been close to the spring 1955 level.

Disappearance of shell eggs in April-June 1948 is estimated at 7.0 eggs per person per week. A Government purchase program was going into operation at that time so there is probably some lack of precision in this figure as well. The 1955 disappearance estimate is 6.5 eggs per person per week. Thus the revised estimates of shell egg disappearance indicate some decline from spring 1948 to spring 1955.

In view of both a lack of precision and differing objectives and definitions in the two sources of data for 1948 and 1955--the two surveys and the disappearance estimates--it is not to be expected that there would be close correspondence between the changes in consumption rates indicated by them.

1942 Survey Data

Finally, reference must be made to another possible comparison of changes in egg consumption, from 1942 to 1955. The 1942 Survey of Spending and Saving in Wartime provided data on nationwide food consumption in the spring of 1942 which was reported in M. P. #550, Family Food Consumption in the United States (1944). The egg data as reported on pages 86-92 of that publication were apparently complicated by problems with the questionnaire. Satisfactory adjustments for rural household use have not yet been developed. ^{15/} Comparisons of 1942 and 1955 survey data on eggs as published are definitely invalid.

To further complicate a 1942-to-1955 comparison, the disappearance figures for April-June 1942 are generally unsatisfactory because of violent and abnormal changes in the general food situation arising at that early stage of the war which made accurate short-term reporting very difficult.

^{15/} The data for 1942 were reviewed with the assistance of statisticians in the Household Economics Research Division of the Institute of Home Economics. The urban data had been retabulated for comparison with 1948 survey figures, forcing a revision from about 7.8 eggs per person to 5.1 eggs. AIB #132, p. 104.

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: The next issue of The Poultry and Egg Situation :
: is scheduled for release on July 18. :
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Table 1.--Regional changes in intentions to raise chickens; and hatchery output of replacement-type chicks, 1956-57

Region	Hens and pullets on farms, Jan. 1, 1957	Chickens raised			Egg-type chicks hatched in commercial hatcheries		
		1956	1957	intentions as a percentage of 1956	Jan. - June, 1956	Jan. - Mar., 1956	Jan. - Mar., 1957 ^{1/}
		<u>Mil.</u>	<u>Mil.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Mil.</u>	<u>Mil.</u>	<u>Mil.</u>
New England		16.3	28.7	99	32.9	18.2	14.5
Middle Atlantic		48.8	50.0	91	67.3	39.6	29.8
East North Central		69.5	92.4	86	134.0	63.7	46.5
West North Central		100.5	136.0	83	209.1	79.2	51.8
South Atlantic		38.9	53.8	99	31.3	17.2	15.0
East South Central		26.1	36.2	102	16.0	8.4	7.7
West South Central		29.0	36.8	94	34.0	19.0	15.2
Mountain		9.2	13.1	95	10.5	5.4	4.7
Pacific		33.1	38.0	104	40.6	22.3	19.9
United States		371.4	485.0	91	575.7	272.8	205.1

^{1/} Preliminary.

Table 2.- Egg-feed price ratio, farmers' intentions to raise chickens, chickens raised, and pullets on farms, United States, 1925 to date

Year	Egg-feed price ratio (weighted average): 1/	Chickens raised	Pullets on farms, January 1: following intentions to raise chickens	Percentage of preceding year			
				Egg-feed price ratio (weighted average): 1/	Chickens raised	Pullets on farms, January 1: following	
	Lb.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1925	12.9	679				103	
1926	13.5	718			105	106	
1927	13.4	750			99	104	
1928	12.2	700			91	93	
1929	13.1	751	253		107	107	
1930	13.8	777	244		105	103	96
1931	10.6	709	230		77	91	94
1932	11.6	736	237		109	104	103
1933	14.3	750	238		123	102	100
1934	10.9	644	212		76	86	89
1935	11.4	658	226		105	102	107
1936	13.1	715	249		115	109	110
1937	9.4	601	215		72	84	86
1938	11.4	651	242	108	121	108	113
1939	12.6	697	254	108	111	107	105
1940	10.4	634	240	96	83	91	94
1941	11.5	745	278	109	111	118	116
1942	13.2	844	319	112	115	113	115
1943	14.7	1,001	350	116	111	119	110
1944	11.2	832	301	83	76	83	86
1945	12.8	890	322	96	114	107	107
1946	11.9	738	281	86	93	83	87
1947	11.3	719	278	94	85	97	99
1948	9.8	615	258	80	87	86	93
1949	12.7	705	287	107	130	115	111
1950	9.6	620	258	88	76	77	90
1951	11.4	623	261	96	119	101	101
1952	9.1	561	238	90	80	90	91
1953	11.3	548	255	96	124	98	107
1954	10.9	540	257	100	96	99	101
1955 2/	9.7	462	239	82	89	86	93
1956 2/	12.1 (12.2)	2/485	252	103	125	105	105
1957 3/	(9.2)			91	(75)		

1/ Weights are as follows: Preceding November, 1; preceding December, 2; January, 3; February, 4; March, 5; April, 3; May, 1. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ For 1957, November - April; comparable 1956 in parentheses.

Table 3.- Composition of flocks, October 1 and January 1 following, 1931 to date

Year	Hens				Pullets				Pullets not yet laying, Jan. 1 following				Total of listed categories for respective dates			
	Oct. 1		Jan. 1 following		Oct. 1		Laying, Jan. 1 following		Laying, Jan. 1 following		Laying, Jan. 1 following		Laying, Jan. 1 following		Laying, Jan. 1 following	
	Number	As a percent- age of Jan. 1 pullets	Number	As a percent- age of Oct. 1 hens	Number	Not yet laying	Total as a percent- age of chickens raised	Total as a percent- age of chickens, Oct. 1	As a percent- age of Oct. 1 laying and not yet laying	Other young chickens, Oct. 1	Number	As a percent- age of Oct. 1 "other" young chickens"	Number	As a percent- age of Oct. 1 "other" young chickens"	Number	As a percent- age of Oct. 1 "other" young chickens"
	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.
1931	195	80	156	80	84	156	34	185	77	122	44	36	557	36	385	
1932	189	82	154	81	88	167	35	192	76	133	45	34	576	34	391	
1933	184	78	147	80	87	167	34	196	77	130	42	32	568	32	385	
1934	180	76	139	77	79	149	36	172	75	102	40	39	511	39	351	
1935	171	81	136	80	88	154	37	186	77	104	40	38	517	38	362	
1936	164	73	130	79	101	110	38	210	77	119	39	33	554	33	379	
1937	171	69	138	81	89	159	41	173	70	85	42	49	504	49	353	
1938	158	73	134	85	100	175	42	194	70	102	48	47	536	47	376	
1939	167	69	139	83	101	186	41	202	70	111	51	46	565	46	392	
1940	158	62	141	89	112	180	46	192	66	98	48	49	548	49	381	
1941	166	69	150	90	123	205	44	221	67	113	57	50	607	50	428	
1942	183	66	170	93	137	227	43	255	70	115	63	55	661	55	488	
1943	228	71	174	76	124	269	39	282	72	151	67	44	772	44	523	
1944	229	65	172	75	134	212	42	254	73	100	47	47	676	47	473	
1945	214	71	151	71	128	243	42	269	73	137	53	39	722	39	473	
1946	202	63	150	74	126	199	44	244	75	87	37	43	614	43	431	
1947	198	70	140	71	131	195	45	243	75	86	35	41	610	41	418	
1948	193	69	141	73	125	176	49	227	75	70	31	44	564	44	399	
1949	184	71	137	74	140	185	46	255	78	75	32	43	583	43	424	
1950	189	66	141	75	141	142	46	229	81	75	29	39	547	39	399	
1951	179	69	136	76	143	144	46	231	80	74	30	41	541	41	397	
1952	172	66	135	79	142	117	46	215	83	59	23	39	490	39	373	
1953	156	66	116	74	154	112	49	231	87	58	24	41	480	41	371	
1954	154	60	111	72	168	104	50	233	85	42	25	59	469	59	369	
1955 2/	166	65	122	73	148	94	52	211	87	36	27	77	444	77	360	
1956 3/	152	64	120	79	167	93	54	219	84	30	32	107	443	107	371	

1/ For January 1, these are "potential layers"; for October 1, these differ from potential layers by the inclusion of "other young chickens."

2/ Revised.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 4.- Egg prices: Selected dates, 1957, with comparisons

Item	1956					1957				
	Mar. 15	Apr. 16	May 15	June 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15	May 10			
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents			
U. S. average mid-month price received by farmers, per dozen	39.6	38.5	37.6	36.4	30.6	30.8				
Iowa prices received by farmers, per dozen ^{1/} :										
Grade A, Large	32-36	32-33	33-35	31-32	24-25	25-26	22-23			
Grade A, Medium	31-32	29-30	29-31	27-28	21-22	20-22	19-20			
New York, wholesale prices										
Midwestern, mixed colors, per dozen:										
Fancy heavy-weights	44-45 ^{1/2}	42-43	42 ^{1/2} -44	40 ^{1/2} -42	35-36 ^{1/2}	35-36	29-29 ^{1/2}			
Extras 1, medium	41 ^{1/2} -42 ^{1/2}	41-41 ^{1/2}	39 ^{1/2} -40 ^{1/2}	35 ^{1/2} -36	32 ^{1/2} -33	29-30	27-28			
Nearby whites, per dozen:										
Extra fancy, Heavy-weights	46 ^{1/4} -48 ^{1/2}	42 ^{1/2} -44	42 ^{1/2} -44 ^{1/2}	42 ^{1/2} -45 ^{1/2}	36-38 ^{1/2}	40-43	31-32 ^{1/2}			
Medium	45-45 ^{1/2}	41 ^{1/2} -42 ^{1/2}	40 ^{1/2} -41 ^{1/2}	35 ^{1/2} -36	32 ^{1/2} -33 ^{1/2}	35-36	27-28			
Small (pullets)	---	---	31-32	28-29	27 ^{1/2} -28 ^{1/2}	26 ^{1/2} -27 ^{1/2}	22-23			
Frozen egg, per pound ^{2/} :										
Mixed whole egg, spring pack	3/31-32 ^{1/2}	32 ^{1/2} -34	32-35	30 ^{1/2} -34	26-26 ^{1/2}	25-26 ^{1/2}	25-27			
Yolk ^{4/}	48-51	50-53	50 ^{1/2} -53	49 ^{1/2} -51	50-53	51-52	51-53			
Albumen	25 ^{1/2} -29	23-24 ^{1/2}	23 ^{1/2} -25	23-25	13 ^{1/2} -15	13-14	13-14			
Chicago										
Wholesale price, per dozen:										
Mixed colors, extras, large	39-39 ^{1/2}	39 ^{1/2} -40	38 ^{1/2}	38	31-32	32 ^{1/2} -33	28-28 ^{1/2}			
Medium	38-38 ^{1/2}	39	37 ^{1/2}	35	29-29 ^{1/2}	28-29	26			
Future contracts:										
September delivery (closing price)	43.60	43.95	44.40	40.15	37.10	35.60	33-35			
San Francisco, wholesale price, per dozen:										
Grade A, Large	45 ^{1/2} -46 ^{1/2}	41 ^{1/2} -42 ^{1/2}	43-44	42-43	38-39	39-40	37-38			
Grade A, Medium	43-43 ^{1/2}	39-39 ^{1/2}	37-38	36-37	33-34	35-36	33-34			

^{1/} "Mostly," except where otherwise stated.^{2/} Carlots. Weekly price.^{3/} Current pack.^{4/} Highest color quoted.

Table 5.- Number of layers on farms, rate of egg production, and total egg output on farms, monthly data, January 1953 to date

Item and year	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
(a) Monthly average data													
Average number of layers on hand	Mil.												
1953		346	336	324	311	296	283	273	274	295	322	339	346
1954		343	334	322	309	295	283	276	283	307	331	342	345
1955		338	328	319	306	294	283	276	280	299	321	331	334
1956		331	325	315	305	294	285	281	288	307	326	335	338
1957		335	326	317	306								
Eggs laid per 100 layers	Eggs												
1953		1,502	1,490	1,797	1,803	1,813	1,663	1,589	1,481	1,341	1,357	1,339	1,424
1954		1,484	1,498	1,837	1,819	1,847	1,672	1,579	1,475	1,366	1,384	1,376	1,482
1955		1,548	1,491	1,800	1,844	1,900	1,751	1,672	1,537	1,417	1,444	1,412	1,492
1956		1,562	1,586	1,832	1,838	1,891	1,745	1,694	1,585	1,452	1,492	1,460	1,561
1957		1,604	1,539	1,862	1,873								
Total monthly egg production	Mil. cs.												
1953		14.4	13.9	16.2	15.6	14.9	13.1	12.1	11.3	11.0	12.2	12.6	13.7
1954		14.2	13.9	16.4	15.6	15.1	13.1	12.1	11.6	11.7	12.7	13.1	14.2
1955		14.5	13.6	15.9	15.7	15.5	13.8	12.8	11.9	11.8	12.9	13.0	13.8
1956		14.4	14.3	16.0	15.6	15.5	13.8	13.2	12.7	12.4	13.5	13.6	14.7
1957		14.9	14.0	16.4	15.9								
Number of layers on hand	Mil.												
1953		350	341	330	318	304	289	277	270	279	311	334	346
1954		347	339	328	316	301	289	277	274	291	323	339	346
1955		344	332	325	312	300	287	278	274	285	314	328	335
1956		333	329	321	309	300	289	281	281	295	320	332	337
1957		339	330	322	311	301							
Eggs laid per 100 layers	Eggs												
1953		46.0	50.9	55.6	60.3	59.8	57.9	53.0	49.6	46.0	43.5	44.2	45.1
1954		46.8	48.9	58.1	60.4	60.8	58.3	53.1	48.6	46.5	44.5	44.8	46.9
1955		48.7	51.1	55.4	60.7	62.3	60.3	56.6	51.2	47.9	46.6	46.7	47.6
1956		48.7	52.0	57.4	60.8	61.8	60.3	56.1	53.2	49.0	47.8	48.5	48.9
1957		51.8	51.7	58.2	61.9	63.0							
Daily rate of egg production	Mil. eggs:												
1953		161	173	184	192	182	167	147	134	128	135	148	156
1954		162	166	191	191	183	169	147	133	135	144	152	162
1955		168	170	180	190	187	173	157	140	137	146	153	159
1956		162	171	184	188	185	174	157	150	144	153	161	165
1957		176	171	188	193	189							

Table 6.- Storage stocks of shell eggs: First-of-month, U. S., 1950 to date;
weekly, 35 cities, June 1956 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>
(a) Monthly, U. S.												
1950	110	380	735	1,296	2,147	3,412	3,667	3,163	2,568	1,558	502	61
1951	34	75	159	309	973	2,083	2,427	2,270	1,615	958	527	230
1952	141	238	942	1,596	2,184	3,184	3,357	2,728	2,169	1,709	1,000	393
1953	153	120	248	375	816	1,431	1,513	1,199	827	494	288	137
1954	89	73	133	442	728	1,348	1,639	1,435	1,031	833	636	325
1955	193	235	258	479	1,183	2,088	2,292	2,244	1,680	1,140	804	333
1956	111	299	306	309	638	1,200	1,453	1,259	1,020	727	616	525
1957	320	328	519									
(b) Weekly, 35 cities												
Weeks	1957					1956						
First	203	246	395	776	990	967	1,176	1,024	844	558	447	356
Second	214	282	475	828		1,049	1,153	990	782	541	408	310
Third	230	310	544	846		1,116	1,111	952	710	502	378	256
Fourth	244	350	613	910		1,152	1,054	910	630	473	391	207
Fifth			690			1,182			590			199

Table 7.- Storage stocks of frozen egg: First-of-month, U. S., 1950 to date;
weekly, 35 cities, June 1956 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
	<u>lb.</u>	<u>lb.</u>	<u>lb.</u>	<u>lb.</u>	<u>lb.</u>	<u>lb.</u>	<u>lb.</u>	<u>lb.</u>	<u>lb.</u>	<u>lb.</u>	<u>lb.</u>	<u>lb.</u>
(a) Monthly, U. S.												
1950	54	55	73	117	155	180	188	175	155	133	104	76
1951	47	31	33	62	109	163	190	191	176	151	122	95
1952	67	53	61	84	111	146	166	163	144	124	95	72
1953	50	35	42	65	99	132	160	153	133	110	87	61
1954	42	38	42	92	136	167	186	181	161	139	118	95
1955	75	66	63	84	126	171	194	195	180	155	128	101
1956	74	51	42	61	95	140	172	177	168	152	132	109
1957	87	75	66									
(b) Weekly, 35 cities												
Weeks	1957					1956						
First	46	41	37	45	60	71	90	94	91	80	70	59
Second	45	42	37	48		76	92	94	89	78	67	55
Third	44	40	38	53		79	93	93	86	76	64	52
Fourth	43	39	40	56		84	94	92	84	73	62	49
Fifth			42			88			83			48

Table 8.- Frozen egg, by types: Stocks and New York wholesale prices per pound, 1955 to date with comparisons

Item	Year	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Albumen								
Stocks on first of month	1955	Mil.lb.	25	21	20	25	37	50
	1956	Mil.lb.	17	11	9	15	25	39
	1957	Mil.lb.	28	26	24	27		
Average prices, first full week of month	1955	Ct.	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	21	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	19	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1956	Ct.	27	28	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1957	Ct.	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	14	
Yolk								
Stocks on first of month	1955	Mil.lb.	18	16	17	23	32	43
	1956	Mil.lb.	23	18	15	20	29	38
	1957	Mil.lb.	20	17	15	17		
Average prices, first full week of month <u>1/</u>	1955	Ct.	2/	2/	2/	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	53	52
	1956	Ct.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	50 $\frac{3}{2}$	51 $\frac{3}{4}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1957	Ct.	53	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	
Mixed whole								
Stocks on first of month	1955	Mil.lb.	29	25	23	32	52	71
	1956	Mil.lb.	29	19	15	22	35	56
	1957	Mil.lb.	34	28	23	29		
Average prices, first full week of month <u>2/</u>	1955	Ct.	26	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1956	Ct.	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	32
	1957	Ct.	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	25 7/8	26	

1/ Highest color quoted.2/ "Spring pack" whenever quoted separately.3/ Insufficient wholesales sales to report prices.

"Unclassified" frozen egg is not included in this table.

Table 9.--Eggs, chicken, and turkey: United States average per capita consumption, available data, 1909 to date

[illegible]

1/ Revised in 1957, on basis of unadjusted population.

2/ Includes broilers.

Table 10.--Eggs: USDA purchases of shell eggs and dried egg solids, by weeks, September 1956 to date

Week ending	Quantity for the week		Cumulative quantity		Price per unit		Expenditure
	Cases	Pounds	Cases	Pounds	Shell eggs, per dozen ^{1/}	Egg solids, per pound	
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Ct.	Dol.	Thou. dol.
a. Medium eggs							
1956							
Sept. 28	20		20		33.00-39.50		230
Oct. 5	59		78		37.25-39.50		670
12	44		123		39.00-39.50		500
19	43		166		39.00-39.50		500
26	61		227		39.00-39.50		700
Nov. 2	63		289		39.00-39.50		800
9	98		388		38.50-39.50		1,200
16	47		435		34.50-37.00		500
23	45		480		33.75-35.95		500
30	27		507		33.50-34.50		300
Dec. 7	77		584		30.74-32.50		700
b. Large eggs							
1957							
Feb. 7	14		14		36.25-36.95		160
14	49		63		33.95-34.90		504
21	50		112		34.35-34.80		520
28	56		169		33.15-33.90		570
Mar. 7	49		218		31.46-34.95		477
14	46		264		32.45-33.50		457
21	50		314		32.70-33.43		500
c. Dried egg solids							
1957							
Mar. 28		90		90		1.0995	99
Apr. 2		742		832		1.0695-1.0995	810
9		338		1,170		1.0975-1.0995	370
16		338		1,508		1.0874-1.0980	368
23		562		2,070		1.0824-1.095	613
30 ^{2/}							
May 8		450		2,520		1.0874-1.0935	491
15		495		3,015		1.0783-1.0919	538

^{1/} USDA paying prices, Midwest basis.^{2/} Purchases omitted by USDA for week during which Armed Forces sought bids for 821,000 pounds of dried egg solids.

Table 11.- Broilers: Average weekly placements, 22 States
by months, January 1955 to date, and United States
average mid-month price lagged 3 months

Month	Average weekly placements			Mid-month prices 3 months later		
	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957
	<u>Millions</u>	<u>Millions</u>	<u>Millions</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>
January	16.0	21.9	24.9	28.4	20.8	19.1
February	20.1	24.8	25.0	27.0	21.1	
March	20.4	25.8	26.7	27.2	20.2	
April	22.1	27.2	27.3	26.5	21.4	
May	22.6	27.5		26.9	19.6	
June	22.8	28.0		25.2	18.2	
July	22.1	25.6		22.0	17.2	
August	19.4	24.3		21.2	16.8	
September	17.7	22.2		19.4	16.6	
October	18.5	21.4		20.6	18.0	
November	19.4	22.0		21.4	19.4	
December	20.5	21.9		21.9	19.8	

Table 12--Turkeys: U. S. average farm prices, storage holdings, hatchings, and slaughter, available data, 1954 to date

Item, year, and/or week	Unit	Month												Total or average
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
U. S. average farm price														
1954	Ct. per lb.	33.2	33.9	33.6	33.3	31.0	31.3	28.6	27.8	27.6	27.0	28.5	29.6	30.4
1955	Ct. per lb.	27.4	29.5	30.4	29.7	28.9	29.4	29.6	29.5	31.0	31.2	29.8	30.5	29.7
1956	Ct. per lb.	30.6	31.0	31.3	30.8	30.6	29.1	28.6	28.3	26.7	25.9	25.9	27.8	28.9
1957	Ct. per lb.	27.6	27.3	26.0	26.8									
Storage holdings, first of month														
1954	Mil. lb.	122.1	124.9	108.8	97.3	79.3	68.6	57.4	48.0	50.6	77.6	141.0	146.7	
1955	Mil. lb.	121.0	124.0	110.7	92.5	70.7	60.2	51.5	45.0	48.0	76.9	144.3	129.0	
1956	Mil. lb.	95.0	95.9	83.0	63.9	49.1	40.5	36.0	36.1	53.0	98.2	196.5	194.0	
1957	Mil. lb.	162.1	170.2	149.6	136.8									
Hatchings														
Heavy breed white														
1956	Mil. poults	0.9	1.2	1.9	3.0	3.7	2.8	1.6	.7	.3	.4	.6	.9	17.8
1957	Mil. poults	1.0	1.1	1.6										
Other heavy breeds														
1956	Mil. poults	1.1	3.8	9.5	13.3	13.5	8.2	1.5	1/	1/	1/	0.2	1.1	52.3
1957	Mil. poults	2.1	4.7	10.2										
Total, heavy breeds														
1955	Mil. poults	1.2	2.7	7.8	12.8	14.8	9.0	2.1	0.3	.1	.2	.4	1.0	52.6
1956	Mil. poults	2.0	4.9	11.4	16.3	17.2	11.0	3.1	0.7	.3	.4	.8	2.0	68.5
1957	Mil. poults	3.1	5.8	11.8										
Light breeds														
1955	Mil. poults	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.2	1.2	0.4	.3	.5	.9	15.9
1956	Mil. poults	0.9	.8	1.0	1.6	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.1	.4	.3	.7	1.1	15.0
1957	Mil. poults	1.0	0.8	1.0										
Total, all breeds														
1955	Mil. poults	2.6	3.8	8.9	14.6	17.2	11.6	4.3	1.5	0.6	.5	.9	1.9	68.4
1956	Mil. poults	2.9	5.7	12.4	17.8	19.6	13.4	5.3	1.8	0.7	.7	1.5	3.1	85.0
1957	Mil. poults	4.1	6.6	12.8										
Weekly slaughter as a percentage of year earlier														
First week	Pct.	142	194	232	189	157	96	118	174	152	134	126	112	
Second week	Pct.	212	253	199	168		91	162	154	160	128	122	107	
Third week	Pct.	157	124	164	167		128	134	154	153	120	129	115	
Fourth week	Pct.	150	225	152	110		116	149	127	137	127	130	185	
Fifth week	Pct.			117			144	120					119	

1/ Less than .05 million.

Table 13.- Turkeys: Monthly hatchings of poults, by breed types, September 1953 to date

Year and month	For the month				Cumulative, years beginning Sept.			
	Heavy breeds		Light breeds	All turkeys	Heavy breeds		Light breeds	All turkeys
	White	All			White	All		
Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	
1953 September		1/	.4	.4		1/	.4	.4
October		1/	.4	.4		1/	.8	.8
November		.1	.7	.8		.1	1.5	1.6
December		.3	1.3	1.6		.4	2.8	3.2
1954 January		1.2	1.8	3.0		1.6	4.6	6.2
February		3.4	1.7	5.1		5.0	6.3	11.3
March		9.4	1.8	11.2		14.4	8.1	22.5
April		13.9	2.3	16.2		28.3	10.4	38.7
May		13.4	3.3	16.7		41.7	13.7	55.4
June		7.7	3.0	10.7		49.4	16.7	66.1
July		1.4	2.4	3.8		50.8	19.1	69.9
August		.1	1.3	1.4		50.9	20.4	71.3
September		1/	.7	.7		1/	.7	.7
October		.1	.7	.8		.1	1.4	1.5
November		.2	1.0	1.2		.3	2.4	2.7
December		.5	1.7	2.2		.8	4.1	4.9
1955 January		1.2	1.4	2.6		2.0	5.5	7.5
February		2.7	1.1	3.8		4.7	6.6	11.3
March		7.8	1.1	8.9		12.5	7.7	20.2
April		12.8	1.8	14.6		25.3	9.5	34.8
May		14.8	2.4	17.2		40.1	11.9	52.0
June		9.0	2.6	11.6		49.1	14.5	63.6
July		2.1	2.2	4.3		51.2	16.7	67.9
August		.3	1.2	1.5		51.5	17.9	69.4
September		.1	.4	.5		.1	.4	.6
October		.2	.3	.5		.3	.7	1.0
November		.4	.5	.9		.8	1.2	2.0
December		1.0	.9	1.9		1.8	2.1	3.9
1956 January	0.9	2.0	.9	2.9	0.9	3.7	3.0	6.8
February	1.2	4.9	.8	5.7	2.0	8.7	3.9	12.5
March	1.9	11.4	1.0	12.4	3.9	20.1	4.9	25.0
April	3.0	16.3	1.6	17.8	6.9	36.4	6.4	42.8
May	3.7	17.2	2.4	19.6	10.6	53.5	8.9	62.4
June	2.8	11.0	2.5	13.4	13.4	64.5	11.3	75.8
July	1.6	3.1	2.2	5.3	15.0	67.6	13.5	81.2
August	.7	.7	1.1	1.8	15.6	68.3	14.7	83.0
September	.3	.3	.4	.7	.3	.3	.4	.7
October	.4	.4	.3	.7	.7	.7	.7	1.4
November	.6	.8	.7	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	2.9
December	.9	2.0	1.1	3.1	2.1	3.5	2.4	6.0
1957 January	1.0	3.1	1.0	4.1	3.1	6.6	3.5	10.1
February	1.1	5.8	.8	6.6	4.2	12.4	4.3	16.6
March	1.6	11.8	1.0	12.8	5.8	24.1	5.3	29.4

1/ Less than .05 million.

Table 14.--Turkeys: Weekly operations of turkey hatcheries, 11 States and United States, January 1957 to date, with comparisons

Year and month	United States			11 States									
	Poults produced during the month		Eggs in incubators beginning of month, percentage of last year	Weekly egg settings in preceding month, percentage of last year					Weekly hatchings, given month, percentage of last year				
	As reported	Percent- age of last year	percentage of last year	First week	Second week	Third week	Fourth week	Fifth week	First week	Second week	Third week	Fourth week	Fifth week
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
White-feathered heavy turkeys													
1956													
September	320	---	---										
October	352	---	---										
November	567	---	---										
December	905	---	---						167	158	110	110	131
1957													
January	990	114	183	142	99	130	111	104	102	131	115	113	---
February	1,058	92	86	67	82	79	94	---	75	99	85	103	---
March	1,577	84	88	89	117	89	82	---	98	107	89	83	92
April			79	99	73	80	80	85	78	73	85	79	---
May				92	80	82	84	---	93				
June				82									
Other heavy-breed turkeys													
1956													
September	15	---	---										
October	44	---	---										
November	224	---	---										
December	1,094	---	---						165	206	282	251	273
1957													
January	2,087	193	149	223	184	247	153	136	209	305	141	150	---
February	4,696	124	141	154	153	115	121	---	157	145	113	124	---
March	10,196	107	106	115	107	99	103	---	114	112	98	102	101
April			109	99	114	104	105	111	113	101	102	108	---
May				108	110	108	107	---	104				
June				112									
Total heavy-breed turkeys													
1956													
September	335	241	210										
October	396	210	163										
November	791	181	177										
December	1,999	194	160						166	176	173	168	195
1957													
January	3,077	157	160	179	138	187	136	123	148	210	131	136	---
February	5,754	117	126	122	131	105	116	---	130	131	107	119	---
March	11,773	103	103	111	109	98	99	---	111	111	97	99	99
April			103	99	107	100	101	106	106	97	100	103	---
May				105	104	102	102	---	102				
June				106									
Light-breed turkeys													
1956													
September	389	94	81										
October	322	106	89										
November	682	133	113										
December	1,052	115	122						131	121	134	130	103
1957													
January	1,016	113	107	107	156	148	96	91	130	138	110	85	---
February	814	100	121	119	109	113	117	---	113	115	107	105	---
March	1,046	104	104	94	120	96	100	---	100	114	99	93	90
April			96	84	90	95	101	126	78	103	94	116	---
May				110	109	100	106	---	103				
June				81									
Total turkeys													
1956													
September	724	130	113										
October	718	146	118										
November	1,473	155	143										
December	3,051	157	143						147	149	154	151	155
1957													
January	4,093	143	142	149	144	175	126	113	142	185	125	120	---
February	6,568	115	126	122	127	106	116	---	126	128	107	117	---
March	12,819	103	103	109	110	98	99	---	110	111	97	99	99
April			103	98	105	100	101	108	104	97	99	104	---
May				105	105	102	103	---	102				
June				102									

Table 15.- Gross income from poultry and eggs, 1940 to date

Year	Eggs		Farm chickens		Turkeys		Totals		4/		Other	
	Value of:		Value of:		Value of:		Value of:		Value of:		Value of:	
	consump-		consump-		consump-		consump-		consump-		consump-	
	Value	of	Value	of	Value	of	Value	of	Value	of	Value	of
	of	sales	of	sales	of	sales	of	sales	of	sales	of	income
	farm	1/	farm	1/	farm	1/	farm	1/	farm	1/	farm	6/
	mil.	dol.	mil.	dol.	mil.	dol.	mil.	dol.	mil.	dol.	mil.	dol.
1940	467.8	114.6	195.9	89.9	77.0	2.6	71.6	812.3	207.1	1,019.4	17	
1941	663.4	144.2	261.0	106.6	97.6	3.0	103.0	1,124.9	253.9	1,378.8	21	
1942	1,017.7	179.1	383.6	126.6	143.7	3.5	154.6	1,699.6	309.2	2,008.8	29	
1943	1,445.6	222.2	688.2	163.9	158.4	3.8	238.3	2,530.4	390.0	2,920.4	48	
1944	1,365.3	205.6	626.9	152.6	195.8	3.6	235.3	2,423.2	361.8	2,785.0	48	
1945	1,518.1	233.3	676.6	175.4	241.4	4.0	327.1	2,763.1	412.6	3,175.7	58	
1946	1,507.9	235.1	639.2	175.1	268.5	4.4	288.6	2,704.2	414.6	3,118.8	54	
1947	1,813.2	264.6	567.8	159.3	231.5	4.3	302.2	2,914.7	428.1	3,342.8	47	
1948	1,883.8	261.3	542.7	168.1	257.4	5.3	405.2	3,089.0	434.7	3,523.7	50	
1949	1,856.9	246.0	496.6	146.8	263.1	4.3	442.5	3,059.1	397.2	3,456.2	55	
1950 7/	1,578.6	193.9	413.4	124.4	265.7	3.9	532.7	2,790.4	322.3	3,112.7	52	
1951 7/	2,062.4	235.3	447.5	132.9	347.1	4.2	689.3	3,546.3	372.4	3,918.8	63	
1952 7/	1,801.2	200.5	361.9	110.8	352.5	4.0	756.2	3,271.8	315.3	3,587.0	52	
1953 7/	2,073.4	215.7	349.8	102.6	336.5	4.0	786.3	3,545.9	322.3	3,868.2	60	
1954	1,627.4	168.0	252.9	79.7	330.8	3.6	746.9	2,958.0	251.3	3,209.3	58	
1955 9/	1,747.4	176.2	228.3	81.2	325.3	3.4	844.0	3,145.0	260.8	3,405.9	55	
1956 9/	1,789.5	176.7	191.9	72.9	339.5	3.3	839.7	3,160.6	252.9	3,413.5	61	

1/ Consumed in households of farm producers.

2/ Value of production.

3/ Includes consumption in households of producers, which is less than 1 percent of production.

4/ Obtained from unrounded figures.

5/ For eggs, farm chickens, and turkeys only.

6/ Value of sales plus home consumption.

7/ Revised.

8/ Not included in totals shown in previous columns.

9/ Preliminary.

Table 16.- Statistical series indicative of the volume of egg and poultry output, its value, and cost and profit factors, 1940 to date

Year	(a) Volume of output										(b) General price level and costs									
	Volume of output on farms					Indexes of farmers' prices - (1910-14=100)					Prices paid for -					Average value of				
	U. S. poultry production (1947-49=100)					Received for all farm products					Paid for -					U. S. poultry ration, per cwt. 1/				
	Eggs produced (head)	Farm chickens produced (head)	Broilers produced (head)	Turkeys raised (head)	Mil.	Eggs produced (head)	Farm chickens produced (head)	Broilers produced (head)	Turkeys raised (head)	Mil.	Feed	Farm wage rates	All commodities	Baby chicks, per 100	Poults, per 100					
	Mil. cs.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.										Dol.	Dol.					
1940	110.3	555.6	142.8	34.0	100	100	100	131	122	8.70	32.4	1.68								
1941	116.4	664.1	191.5	32.6	124	124	130	108	130	9.01	32.9	1.83								
1942	135.0	751.8	228.2	32.5	159	159	149	132	149	11.33	39.2	2.21								
1943	151.5	913.7	285.3	31.8	193	193	165	156	165	13.90	56.3	2.66								
1944	162.6	724.1	274.1	35.1	197	197	174	173	174	15.00	69.7	2.94								
1945	156.2	799.1	365.6	42.9	207	207	172	172	179	15.50	75.9	2.91								
1946	155.4	646.5	292.5	40.1	236	236	200	200	197	15.70	71.5	3.47								
1947	153.8	635.7	310.2	34.0	276	276	236	236	230	16.40	69.3	4.17								
1948	152.5	536.1	370.5	31.5	287	287	250	250	250	18.70	81.9	4.29								
1949	156.0	622.8	513.3	41.3	250	250	206	206	240	19.40	84.5	3.46								
1950	163.8	535.3	630.8	43.8	302	302	210	210	246	18.80	76.5	3.58								
1951	161.3	539.5	805.6	52.5	258	258	236	236	271	20.20	78.8	4.01								
1952	161.3	473.4	886.8	60.9	288	288	251	251	273	21.20	75.0	4.21								
1953	160.8	463.9	957.2	57.1	249	249	226	226	262	22.50	72.7	3.87								
1954	163.7	454.8	1,047.8	67.7	236	236	212	212	262	24.70	72.2	3.86								
1955 2/	165.3	377.7	1,091.7	65.6	236	236	207	207	262	24.60	68.8	3.61								
1956 3/	169.6	398.9	1,345.3	76.9	236	236	207	207	264	26.40	70.8	3.55								

Year	(c) Prices received by farmers for eggs and poultry										(d) Poultry-product/feed price ratios 6/									
	Eggs					Chickens					Turkeys									
	As a percent- age of parity 4/					All chickens					As a percent- age of parity 5/									
	Per dozen	Per cwt.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per pound	Per pound	Per pound	Per pound	Per pound	Per pound	Per pound	Per pound	Per pound	Per pound					
	Ct.	Pct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.					
1940	18.0	72	17.3	13.0	13.9	13.9	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	78	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7					
1941	23.5	88	18.4	15.6	16.3	16.3	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	89	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8					
1942	30.0	99	22.9	18.7	19.8	19.8	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	101	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6					
1943	37.1	114	28.6	24.3	25.3	25.3	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	128	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9					
1944	32.5	95	28.8	23.7	24.9	24.9	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.9	131	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1					
1945	37.7	107	29.5	25.9	27.0	27.0	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	135	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0					
1946	37.6	96	32.7	27.6	29.0	29.0	36.3	36.3	36.3	36.3	121	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8					
1947	45.3	94	32.3	26.5	28.2	28.2	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	96	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9					
1948	47.2	90	36.0	30.1	32.3	32.3	46.8	46.8	46.8	46.8	115	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0					
1949	45.2	88	28.2	25.4	26.6	26.6	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.2	109	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1					
1950	36.3	72	27.4	22.2	24.9	24.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	86	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1					
1951	47.7	91	28.5	25.0	27.0	27.0	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	90	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9					
1952	41.6	82	28.8	22.1	26.2	26.2	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	84	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9					
1953	47.7	101	27.1	22.1	25.3	25.3	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	87	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3					
1954	36.6	80	23.1	16.8	21.1	21.1	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.8	80	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5					
1955 2/	38.9	85	25.2	18.6	23.4	23.4	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	80	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8					
1956 3/	38.7	85	19.6	16.0	18.8	18.8	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2	80	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9					

1/ Average of prices paid for commercial feed and prices received for grains. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Revised. 4/ Transitional parity for 1950 was 95 percent; 1951, 90 percent; 1952, 85 percent; 1953, 80 percent, of parity as computed prior to 1950. 5/ Beginning 1950, modernized parity replaced the old formula for chickens and turkeys. 6/ Based on U. S. weighted annual average price of products. 7/ Based on broiler-growing mash.

Table 17.--Eggs: Production, total and per bird, and disposition, United States, 1920 to date

Year	Hens and pullets on farms, Jan. 1	Eggs produced			Eggs consumed on farms where produced	Eggs sold	Average annual price, per dozen	Value of eggs sold and consumed
		Total	Per layer on hand during year	Per hen and pullet on farms, Jan. 1				
	Thou.	Mil.	No.	No.	Mil.	Mil.	Ct.	Thou. dol.
1920	341,474	29,700		87	7,100	21,556	43.5	1,038,780
1921	331,632	30,800		93	7,300	22,398	28.3	700,377
1922	353,875	33,000		93	7,600	24,267	25.0	663,895
1923	371,930	35,000		94	7,500	26,392	26.5	748,447
1924	389,626	34,592		89	7,221	26,333	26.7	741,225
1925	390,517	34,969	112	90	7,086	26,910	30.4	856,964
1926	393,849	37,248	118	95	7,378	28,845	28.9	870,312
1927	414,875	38,627	117	93	7,612	29,958	25.1	781,600
1928	427,139	38,659	119	91	7,413	30,268	28.1	877,374
1929	403,774	37,921	119	94	7,147	29,779	29.8	911,882
1930	420,451	39,067	121	93	7,519	30,613	23.7	750,603
1931	401,776	38,532	127	96	7,995	29,628	17.6	546,072
1932	385,826	36,298	121	94	7,992	27,415	14.2	412,335
1933	390,743	35,514	118	91	7,922	26,737	13.8	394,315
1934	385,341	34,429	118	89	7,406	26,266	17.0	473,561
1935	350,407	33,609	122	96	7,205	25,739	23.4	635,834
1936	362,619	34,534	121	95	7,416	26,448	21.8	610,509
1937	379,754	37,564	130	99	7,884	29,162	21.3	651,582
1938	352,964	37,356	135	106	8,204	28,624	20.3	616,528
1939	376,141	38,843	134	103	8,238	30,092	17.4	551,093
1940	392,655	39,707	134	101	8,035	31,236	18.0	582,391
1941	381,315	41,894	139	110	7,652	33,811	23.5	807,599
1942	427,911	48,610	142	114	7,425	40,753	30.0	1,196,819
1943	488,959	54,547	142	112	7,349	46,719	37.1	1,667,790
1944	523,587	58,537	148	112	7,711	50,462	32.5	1,570,877
1945	473,880	56,221	152	119	7,502	48,365	37.7	1,751,381
1946	472,820	55,962	156	118	7,551	48,148	37.6	1,743,016
1947	431,446	55,384	160	128	7,133	48,029	45.3	2,077,719
1948	417,570	54,899	166	131	6,800	47,903	47.2	2,145,041
1949	399,380	56,154	170	141	6,685	49,282	45.2	2,102,955
1950	423,773	58,954	174	139	6,604	52,188	36.3	1,578,632
1951	399,338	58,063	177	145	6,066	51,857	47.7	2,062,411
1952	397,234	58,068	181	146	5,939	52,009	41.6	1,801,231
1953	373,013	57,891	185	155	5,578	52,209	47.7	2,073,381
1954	370,970	58,933	188	159	5,530	53,316	36.6	1,627,391
1955 1/	368,595	59,496	192	161	5,534	53,887	38.9	1,923,611
1956 2/	360,298	61,042	196	169	5,514	55,453	38.7	1,966,168
1957 2/	371,418							

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 18.--Eggs: Production, total and per bird, and disposition, by States and regions, 1956 ^{1/}

State and region	Hens and pullets on farms, Jan. 1	Eggs produced			Eggs consumed on farms where pro- duced	Eggs sold	Average annual price, per dozen	Value of eggs sold and consumed
		Total	Per layer kept during the year	Per hen and pullet on farms, Jan. 1, 1956 2/				
	Thou.	Mil.	No.	Mil.	Mil.	Ct.	Thou. dol.	
Maine	3,796	697	212	184	23	673	49.2	28,536
New Hampshire	2,726	490	205	180	12	478	51.2	20,907
Vermont	1,059	194	215	183	17	177	50.3	8,132
Massachusetts	4,072	763	212	187	17	745	50.9	32,321
Rhode Island	459	88	218	192	2	86	50.1	3,674
Connecticut	3,856	721	212	187	16	704	49.5	29,700
New York	11,584	2,047	202	177	122	1,924	48.6	82,863
New Jersey	15,246	2,667	192	175	29	2,635	46.4	103,008
Pennsylvania	21,466	3,629	202	169	173	3,453	45.4	137,183
North Atlantic	64,264	11,296	202	176	411	10,875	47.5	446,324
Ohio	13,799	2,512	201	182	209	2,301	38.7	80,947
Indiana	13,526	2,467	201	182	163	2,302	35.0	71,896
Illinois	17,709	3,062	197	173	230	2,829	32.9	83,868
Michigan	9,942	1,666	195	168	148	1,517	38.7	53,696
Wisconsin	13,169	2,418	201	184	201	2,215	36.6	73,688
East North Central	68,145	12,125	199	178	951	11,164	36.1	364,095
Minnesota	23,076	4,213	205	183	239	3,973	31.9	111,968
Iowa	27,337	5,012	208	183	309	4,699	31.9	133,129
Missouri	13,773	2,009	183	146	268	1,738	31.2	52,156
North Dakota	3,599	547	177	152	86	461	29.7	13,538
South Dakota	8,049	1,286	191	160	94	1,191	30.0	32,125
Nebraska	10,676	1,836	198	172	164	1,670	29.8	45,545
Kansas	9,961	1,673	193	168	192	1,480	30.7	42,775
West North Central	96,471	16,576	199	172	1,352	15,212	31.3	431,236
Delaware	823	136	192	165	8	128	43.3	4,908
Maryland	2,661	441	185	166	36	405	43.0	15,802
Virginia	5,291	807	182	153	161	645	46.5	31,233
West Virginia	2,693	394	179	146	77	317	44.6	14,644
North Carolina	11,066	1,672	188	151	257	1,412	44.2	61,475
South Carolina	3,560	530	184	149	105	423	47.1	20,724
Georgia	7,633	1,234	196	162	157	1,073	47.1	48,277
Florida	3,277	589	208	180	44	544	48.6	23,814
South Atlantic	37,004	5,803	190	157	845	4,947	45.8	220,877
Kentucky	7,769	1,060	169	136	248	809	35.9	31,622
Tennessee	7,319	976	166	133	241	730	40.6	32,852
Alabama	5,700	832	179	146	166	663	44.3	30,604
Mississippi	5,046	656	167	130	135	516	40.3	21,863
Arkansas	4,170	608	171	146	142	464	41.5	20,958
Louisiana	2,996	375	162	125	100	272	44.1	13,671
Oklahoma	5,394	840	175	156	157	681	33.3	23,255
Texas	14,587	2,339	178	160	318	2,017	37.9	73,747
South Central	52,981	7,686	172	145	1,507	6,152	38.9	248,572
Montana	1,473	232	190	158	50	182	40.2	7,772
Idaho	1,637	295	207	180	41	254	37.7	9,268
Wyoming	455	69	186	152	16	53	41.9	2,410
Colorado	1,987	341	190	172	52	289	38.3	10,884
New Mexico	732	107	177	146	25	82	43.3	3,861
Arizona	590	92	204	156	7	85	52.4	4,018
Utah	2,141	348	199	163	24	324	36.8	10,672
Nevada	130	24	214	185	6	18	42.9	858
Washington	4,851	908	219	187	67	841	43.6	32,990
Oregon	3,571	640	216	179	58	581	45.0	23,963
California	23,866	4,500	218	189	102	4,394	39.6	148,368
Western	41,433	7,556	213	182	448	7,103	40.5	255,064
United States	360,298	61,042	196	169	5,514	55,453	38.7	1,966,168

^{1/} Preliminary^{2/} Number of eggs produced during the year divided by the number of hens and pullets on hand January 1.

Table 19.- Chickens (excluding commercial broilers): Number on farms January 1, number raised, sold, consumed on farms where produced, and slaughtered, 1930 to date

Year	On farms January 1										Consumed			Slaughter		
	Pullets					Total					: on farms			: from farm		
	: Hens	: Of laying age	: Not yet of laying age	: Other	: Total	: Raised	: Sold	: where produced	: 1/		: : where produced	: : produced	: : 1/	: : from farm	: : production	: : 1/
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1930	167,139	(253,312)	48,040	468,491	776,971	498,001	244,127	733,128								
1931	158,214	197,581	45,981	47,967	449,743	709,425	428,537	659,507								
1932	156,178	185,419	44,229	50,989	436,815	735,510	418,280	664,911								
1933	154,037	192,011	44,695	53,780	444,523	750,090	441,127	695,515								
1934	146,997	196,004	42,340	48,596	433,937	644,424	403,311	622,301								
1935	138,609	171,903	39,895	39,551	389,958	658,344	365,485	584,281								
1936	136,187	186,093	40,339	40,827	403,446	715,034	394,989	630,133								
1937	130,445	209,815	39,494	44,167	423,921	601,147	351,810	566,877								
1938	137,958	173,130	41,876	36,660	389,624	650,685	326,430	554,240								
1939	134,331	194,106	47,704	42,450	418,591	696,655	376,583	601,366								
1940	139,079	202,483	51,093	45,633	438,288	633,705	369,846	571,010								
1941	141,430	192,296	47,589	41,526	422,841	744,956	412,322	610,021								
1942	150,170	220,842	56,899	49,024	476,935	844,276	493,043	686,731								
1943	170,337	255,321	63,301	53,088	542,047	1,001,392	682,937	873,557								
1944	174,000	282,183	67,404	58,610	582,197	832,063	611,901	790,571								
1945	172,426	254,498	46,956	42,617	516,497	890,443	609,271	792,372								
1946	150,712	269,303	52,805	50,407	523,227	737,632	529,437	702,500								
1947	150,490	243,931	37,025	35,771	467,217	719,418	491,451	653,302								
1948	139,587	242,785	35,198	32,074	449,644	615,076	401,613	554,875								
1949	141,044	227,145	31,191	31,496	430,876	705,099	440,944	597,160								
1950 2/	137,014	254,557	32,202	32,776	456,549	619,803	408,736	560,827								
1951 2/	141,178	228,748	29,412	31,650	430,988	622,942	397,942	543,982								
1952 2/	135,814	231,414	30,006	29,321	426,555	560,983	363,492	501,778								
1953 2/	135,411	215,004	22,598	25,145	398,158	547,524	336,624	465,273								
1954	115,840	231,304	23,826	25,806	396,776	539,908	331,577	460,916								
1955 2/	111,376	232,681	24,538	22,113	390,708	461,868	264,206	285,572								
1956 2/	121,719	211,148	27,431	22,548	382,846	484,982	264,976	388,971								
1957 3/	119,833	219,431	32,154	21,393	392,811											

1/ Slaughter is the sum of sales and consumption on farms where produced. The difference between raised and slaughtered is accounted for by (a) difference in January 1 inventories and (b) death losses. 2/ Revised. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 20.- Farm chickens: Average live weight, sales, farm consumption, and value, 1930 to date

Year	Average live weight			Total sold, live weight	Total consumed: on farms where produc- ed, live weight	Slaugh- ter, live from farm pro- duction: 1/	Weighted: annual average price received per pound	Value of -	
	Young	Mature	All					Sales plus Sales from farms	plus home con- sump- tion
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
1930	3.0	4.7	3.7	1,815	809	2,624	18.4	333	479
1931	3.1	4.7	3.8	1,634	782	2,416	15.8	258	278
1932	3.2	4.9	3.9	1,616	840	2,456	11.7	190	284
1933	3.2	4.8	3.8	1,696	866	2,562	9.5	160	239
1934	3.1	4.7	3.8	1,545	732	2,277	11.3	171	252
1935	3.2	4.8	3.9	1,414	745	2,159	14.9	211	319
1936	3.3	4.8	3.9	1,536	798	2,334	15.0	230	348
1937	3.3	4.8	4.0	1,417	752	2,169	16.0	227	343
1938	3.3	4.8	3.9	1,282	787	2,069	14.8	189	300
1939	3.3	4.8	3.9	1,481	779	2,260	13.2	195	296
1940	3.3	4.9	4.1	1,508	712	2,220	13.0	196	286
1941	3.4	5.2	4.1	1,673	699	2,372	15.6	261	368
1942	3.5	5.2	4.2	2,046	689	2,735	18.7	384	510
1943	3.5	5.3	4.2	2,836	678	3,514	24.3	688	852
1944	3.6	5.2	4.3	2,645	644	3,289	23.7	627	779
1945	3.7	5.2	4.3	2,616	669	3,285	25.9	677	852
1946	3.7	5.2	4.4	2,318	638	2,956	27.6	639	814
1947	3.7	5.2	4.4	2,144	598	2,742	26.5	568	727
1948	3.7	5.3	4.5	1,804	568	2,372	30.1	543	711
1949	3.8	5.3	4.4	1,954	575	2,529	25.4	497	643
1950 2/	3.8	5.3	4.5	1,859	565	2,424	22.2	413	538
1951 2/	3.8	5.3	4.5	1,791	538	2,330	25.0	447	580
1952 2/	3.8	5.2	4.5	1,637	510	2,147	22.1	362	473
1953 2/	4.0	5.4	4.7	1,582	470	2,052	22.1	350	452
1954	3.8	5.2	4.5	1,508	467	1,975	16.8	253	333
1955 2/	3.8	5.2	4.7	1,229	442	1,670	18.6	228	310
1956 3/	3.9	5.1	4.5	1,203	448	1,652	16.0	192	265

1/ Slaughter is the sum of sales and consumption on farms where produced.

2/ Revised.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 21.- Farm chickens: Number raised, sold, and value, by States and regions, 1956 1/

State and region	Chickens raised	Chickens sold		Chickens consumed on farms where produced		Average price per pound, (live)	Value of sales plus home consumption
		Number	Weight, (live)	Number	Weight, (live)		
	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 pounds	Thousands	1,000 pounds	Cents	1,000 dollars
Maine	7,509	6,345	31,090	224	1,165	17.1	5,515
New Hampshire	5,568	4,755	22,824	132	673	17.4	4,088
Vermont	2,267	1,975	9,480	178	943	18.8	1,959
Massachusetts	6,288	4,957	24,289	247	1,260	18.6	4,752
Rhode Island	764	597	2,866	49	255	18.7	584
Connecticut	6,304	5,215	26,075	264	1,478	18.9	5,207
New York	12,945	9,532	43,847	1,481	7,257	20.2	10,323
New Jersey	12,900	8,091	38,837	704	3,238	19.9	8,373
Pennsylvania	24,127	14,775	75,352	2,784	13,920	19.6	17,497
North Atlantic	78,672	56,242	274,660	6,063	30,189	19.1	58,298
Ohio	16,885	10,169	49,828	3,828	17,226	16.6	11,131
Indiana	20,212	13,676	61,542	3,574	14,296	16.1	12,210
Illinois	23,610	14,893	67,018	5,030	20,120	15.0	13,071
Michigan	13,339	8,604	39,578	2,029	9,942	19.6	9,706
Wisconsin	18,364	12,376	56,930	3,453	15,538	15.2	11,015
East North Central	92,410	59,718	274,896	17,914	77,122	16.2	57,133
Minnesota	26,705	16,722	75,249	4,298	18,481	12.3	11,529
Iowa	38,061	25,613	117,820	6,547	27,497	12.3	17,874
Missouri	21,493	11,395	51,278	6,206	21,721	13.8	10,073
North Dakota	6,257	3,593	15,809	1,627	6,671	10.7	2,406
South Dakota	10,701	6,396	28,782	2,387	9,309	10.8	4,113
Nebraska	16,585	9,357	40,235	4,435	16,410	12.5	7,080
Kansas	16,208	8,678	35,580	4,800	16,800	11.7	6,129
West North Central	136,010	81,754	364,753	30,300	116,889	12.	59,204
Delaware	1,105	755	3,473	167	735	21.2	892
Maryland	3,432	1,904	9,330	942	3,862	21.3	2,810
Virginia	6,817	1,191	5,717	3,994	13,979	18.5	3,644
West Virginia	2,749	861	4,391	1,309	5,236	17.9	1,723
North Carolina	16,015	5,079	26,919	7,690	25,377	19.0	9,937
South Carolina	5,900	958	4,119	3,490	11,168	20.3	3,103
Georgia	13,065	5,260	23,144	5,255	15,240	19.6	7,523
Florida	4,691	2,675	9,898	880	2,992	20.1	2,590
South Atlantic	53,774	18,683	86,991	23,727	78,589	19.6	32,222
Kentucky	11,359	3,000	13,800	6,210	19,872	16.8	5,656
Tennessee	10,517	3,476	14,252	5,059	15,683	16.0	4,789
Alabama	7,793	1,492	6,266	4,685	13,586	18.5	3,672
Mississippi	6,495	880	3,784	4,282	12,418	19.0	3,078
Arkansas	5,666	1,697	8,146	3,010	9,331	15.6	2,727
Louisiana	4,717	474	1,801	3,304	10,242	23.7	2,854
Oklahoma	7,913	2,481	9,676	3,705	11,486	13.0	2,751
Texas	18,537	4,768	19,072	7,951	23,058	16.2	6,825
South Central	72,997	18,268	76,797	38,206	115,676	16.3	32,352
Montana	2,984	1,718	6,872	830	3,403	21.8	2,240
Idaho	2,484	1,319	5,408	805	3,059	16.0	1,354
Wyoming	680	304	1,186	302	1,057	22.0	494
Colorado	3,148	1,634	6,536	1,040	3,640	16.0	1,628
New Mexico	772	148	562	413	1,280	17.9	330
Arizona	797	462	1,802	188	639	17.9	437
Utah	2,051	1,095	4,270	299	1,166	13.7	745
Nevada	159	34	150	92	331	16.0	77
Washington	5,191	2,830	12,735	1,181	4,960	17.1	3,026
Oregon	4,832	2,896	12,453	844	3,460	17.1	2,721
California	28,021	17,871	73,271	1,791	6,806	15.7	12,573
Western	51,119	30,311	125,245	7,785	29,801	16.4	25,625
United States	484,982	264,976	1,203,342	123,995	448,266	16.0	264,834

1/ Preliminary.

Table 22.- Commercial broilers: Production, average live weight, price per pound, and value of production, 1934 to date

Year	Production		Average live weight, per bird	Average price received by producers, per pound, live weight	Value of production
	Number	Pounds (live)			
	Millions	Millions	Pounds	Cents	Million dollars
1934	34	97	2.8	19.3	19
1935	43	123	2.9	20.0	25
1936	53	152	2.9	20.6	31
1937	68	196	2.9	21.4	42
1938	82	239	2.9	19.0	46
1939	106	306	2.9	17.0	52
1940	143	413	2.9	17.3	72
1941	192	559	2.9	18.4	103
1942	228	674	3.0	22.9	155
1943	285	833	2.9	28.6	238
1944	274	818	2.9	28.8	235
1945	366	1,107	3.0	29.5	327
1946	293	884	3.0	32.7	389
1947	310	936	3.0	32.3	302
1948	371	1,127	3.0	36.0	405
1949	513	1,570	3.1	28.2	443
1950	631	1,945	3.1	27.4	532
1951 ^{1/}	789	2,415	3.1	28.5	689
1952 ^{1/}	861	2,624	3.0	28.8	756
1953 ^{1/}	947	2,904	3.1	27.1	786
1954 ^{1/}	1,048	3,236	3.1	23.1	747
1955 ^{1/}	1,092	3,350	3.1	25.2	844
1956 ^{2/}	1,345	4,275	3.2	19.6	840

^{1/} Revised^{2/} Preliminary.

Table 23- Commercial broilers: Production, average live weight, price per pound, and value of production, by States and regions, 1956 1/

State and region	Production		Average live weight, per bird	Average price received by producers, per pound, live weight	Value of production
	Number	Weight, (live)			
	Thousands	1,000 pounds	Pounds	Cents	1,000 dollars
Maine	43,469	156,488	3.6	19.3	30,202
New Hampshire	8,390	31,043	3.7	19.5	6,053
Vermont	918	3,121	3.4	20.4	637
Massachusetts	19,290	67,515	3.5	20.0	13,503
Rhode Island	1,581	5,692	3.6	19.8	1,127
Connecticut	31,700	114,120	3.6	20.2	23,052
New York	14,618	58,472	4.0	24.1	14,092
New Jersey	10,670	43,747	4.1	23.6	10,324
Pennsylvania	36,382	123,699	3.4	20.5	25,358
North Atlantic	167,018	603,897	3.6	20.6	124,348
Ohio	18,900	64,260	3.4	19.8	12,723
Indiana	38,518	127,109	3.3	20.1	25,549
Illinois	9,126	28,291	3.1	20.1	5,686
Michigan	4,900	16,660	3.4	22.9	3,815
Wisconsin	16,566	54,668	3.3	21.1	11,535
East North Central	88,010	290,988	3.3	20.4	59,308
Minnesota	2,709	8,127	3.0	21.2	1,723
Iowa	4,635	14,832	3.2	19.0	2,818
Missouri	31,700	98,270	3.1	19.0	18,671
North Dakota	---	---	---	---	---
South Dakota	---	---	---	---	---
Nebraska	3,040	9,120	3.0	21.2	1,933
Kansas	1,907	5,721	3.0	22.5	1,287
West North Central	43,991	136,070	3.1	19.4	26,432
Delaware	85,669	282,708	3.3	19.9	56,259
Maryland	67,033	221,209	3.3	19.9	44,021
Virginia	62,904	201,293	3.2	19.4	39,051
West Virginia	24,279	80,121	3.3	19.4	15,543
North Carolina	94,087	291,670	3.1	18.9	55,126
South Carolina	13,359	38,741	2.9	19.3	7,477
Georgia	222,780	690,618	3.1	18.8	129,836
Florida	11,830	35,490	3.0	20.6	7,311
South Atlantic	581,941	1,841,850	3.2	19.3	354,624
Kentucky	12,211	39,075	3.2	18.8	7,346
Tennessee	17,854	53,562	3.0	18.8	10,070
Alabama	82,473	255,666	3.1	18.7	47,810
Mississippi	52,855	153,280	2.9	18.6	28,510
Arkansas	99,271	277,959	2.8	18.6	51,700
Louisiana	15,716	48,720	3.1	19.6	9,549
Oklahoma	5,824	16,890	2.9	19.5	3,294
Texas	100,116	300,348	3.0	19.7	59,169
South Central	386,320	1,145,500	3.0	19.0	217,448
Montana	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	1,705	5,626	3.3	24.8	1,395
Wyoming	---	---	---	---	---
Colorado	1,653	5,124	3.1	25.0	1,281
New Mexico	---	---	---	---	---
Arizona	461	1,383	3.0	26.0	360
Utah	2,309	7,389	3.2	23.0	1,699
Nevada	---	---	---	---	---
Washington	11,115	37,791	3.4	23.0	8,692
Oregon	8,382	26,822	3.2	22.5	6,035
California	52,397	172,910	3.3	22.0	38,040
Western	78,022	257,045	3.3	22.4	57,502
United States	1,345,302	4,275,350	3.2	19.6	839,662

1/ Preliminary.

Table 24.- Turkeys: Average live weight, sales, farm consumption, and value, available data, 1930 to date

Year	Average live weight per turkey sold:				Total consumed:			Total slaughtered, live weight:			Weighted annual:			Value of -		
	Hens		Toms		All	Total sold, live weight:		on farms where produced, live weight:		Total slaughter, live weight:	average price received, per pound		Sales plus home consumption	Sales	Sales	plus home consumption
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.		Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		Ct.	Mil. dol.				
1930					13.4	214	23			237	20.2			43		48
1931					13.6	214	21			235	19.3			41		45
1932					13.8	268	23			290	12.8			34		37
1933					14.0	304	23			327	11.6			35		38
1934					14.1	290	21			311	15.1			44		47
1935					14.5	274	20			294	20.1			55		59
1936					14.7	374	21			396	15.6			59		62
1937					14.8	359	21			380	18.1			65		69
1938	11.9	17.7			14.9	370	19			389	17.5			65		68
1939	11.9	17.9			14.9	444	19			463	15.7			70		72
1940					15.1	506	17			524	15.2			77		80
1941					15.9	491	15			506	19.9			98		101
1942					16.3	523	13			536	27.5			144		147
1943					16.2	485	12			496	32.7			158		162
1944					16.8	577	10			587	33.9			196		199
1945					17.4	715	12			727	33.7			241		245
1946					18.0	740	12			752	36.3			269		273
1947					18.1	634	12			646	36.5			232		236
1948					18.3	549	11			561	46.8			257		263
1949					18.8	748	12			760	35.2			263		267
1950 1/					18.6	808	11			820	32.9			266		270
1951 1/					17.9	927	11			938	37.5			347		351
1952 1/					16.9	1,049	11			1,060	33.6			352		356
1953 1/					16.9	999	11			1,011	33.7			336		340
1954 1/					17.2	1,149	12			1,161	28.8			331		334
1955 1/					16.7	1,079	11			1,090	30.2			325		329
1956 2/					16.6	1,249	12			1,261	27.2			340		343

1/ Revised.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 25.- Turkeys: Number on farms January 1, number raised, sold, consumed on farms where produced, and total slaughter, available data, 1930 to date

Year	Numbers on farms January 1		Raised	Sold	Consumed on farms where produced	Total slaughter 1/
	Breeders	Others				
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
(a) All turkeys						
1930			17,419	15,999	1,704	17,703
1931			18,249	15,746	1,549	17,295
1932			22,333	19,393	1,665	21,058
1933			23,241	21,733	1,623	23,356
1934			21,702	21,615	1,505	22,120
1935			20,821	18,827	1,428	20,255
1936			27,981	25,530	1,485	27,015
1937	3,481	2,877	25,755	24,228	1,425	25,653
1938	3,222	2,874	26,887	24,863	1,291	26,154
1939	3,914	2,575	33,587	29,824	1,297	31,121
1940	4,607	3,962	33,791	33,565	1,170	34,735
1941	3,848	3,302	32,607	30,911	996	31,907
1942	3,962	3,485	32,504	32,103	824	32,927
1943	3,897	2,687	31,803	29,903	747	30,650
1944	4,198	3,096	35,132	34,265	647	34,912
1945	4,505	2,577	42,900	40,999	691	41,690
1946	4,841	3,021	40,142	41,030	699	41,729
1947	3,779	2,100	33,975	34,938	675	35,613
1948	2,537	1,428	31,541	30,017	666	30,683
1949	3,148	1,474	41,266	39,841	676	40,517
1950 2/	3,270	1,854	44,393	43,580	641	44,221
1951 2/	3,301	1,836	53,298	51,738	629	52,367
1952 2/	3,694	2,031	62,327	62,068	688	62,756
1953 2/	3,162	1,924	59,822	59,074	682	59,756
1954 2/	3,095	1,861	67,693	66,867	679	67,546
1955 2/	3,012	1,905	65,598	64,751	653	65,404
1956 3/	3,231	1,692	76,893	75,186	671	75,857
1957 3/	3,617	2,128				
(b) Beltsville Small Whites and other light breeds						
1950			5,124			
1951			11,020			
1952			17,753			
1953	470	200	15,623			
1954	657	237	19,154			
1955 3/	533	292	16,810			
1956 4/	456	274	13,736			
1957 4/	447	263				
(c) Large-breed turkeys						
1950			38,668			
1951			41,456			
1952			43,115			
1953	2,692	1,724	40,898			
1954	2,438	1,624	48,539			
1955 3/	2,479	1,613	48,788			
1956 4/	2,775	1,418	63,157			
1957 4/	3,170	1,865				

1/ Slaughter is the sum of sales and consumption on farms where produced. The difference between raised and slaughter is accounted for by a difference in January 1 inventories, and (b) death losses.
 3/ Revised. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 26.- Turkeys: Number raised, by breed-types, by States and regions, 1955, 1956, and intentions, 1957

State and region	1955			1956 ^{1/}			1957 intentions as a percentage of 1956		
	Beltsvilles and other light types	Bronze and other heavy types	Total	Beltsvilles and other light types	Bronze and other heavy types	Total	Beltsvilles and other light types	Bronze and other heavy types	Total
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	0.1	0.2	0.3	2/	0.1	0.1			81
New Hampshire	2/	.1	.1	2/	.1	.1			96
Vermont	2/	.1	.1	2/	.1	.1			92
Massachusetts	2/	.6	.6	2/	.6	.6			105
Rhode Island	2/	2/	.1	2/	2/	2/			102
Connecticut	2/	.3	.3	2/	.3	.3			101
New York	.1	.9	1.0	2/	.9	.9			89
New Jersey	.1	.2	.3	0.1	.2	.3			111
Pennsylvania	.7	1.6	2.3	.4	1.7	2.1			105
North Atlantic	1.0	4.1	5.1	.5	4.1	4.6	96	101	100
Ohio	.9	2.1	3.0	.7	2.5	3.2			110
Indiana	.6	1.3	2.0	.4	1.6	2.1			104
Illinois	.1	.8	.9	.1	1.1	1.2			104
Michigan	.2	.8	1.0	.2	.9	1.1			95
Wisconsin	.6	1.7	2.2	.3	2.2	2.5			117
East North Central	2.3	6.7	9.0	1.7	8.4	10.0	81	114	108
Minnesota	2.6	5.4	8.0	1.6	7.9	9.6			119
Iowa	.3	4.2	4.5	.3	5.5	5.8			121
Missouri	.6	1.9	2.4	.4	2.7	3.1			103
North Dakota	.1	.4	.5	2/	.5	.6			97
South Dakota	.1	.3	.4	.1	.5	.6			114
Nebraska	.1	.7	.8	.1	.9	1.0			110
Kansas	.1	.6	.7	.1	.9	.9			102
West North Central	3.9	13.5	17.4	2.6	19.0	21.6	91	119	115
Delaware	.8	.1	.9	.8	.2	1.0			105
Maryland	.3	.2	.5	.1	.3	.4			120
Virginia	3.6	1.9	5.5	3.8	2.6	6.5			118
West Virginia	1.1	.5	1.6	1.1	.8	1.8			105
North Carolina	.1	.9	1.1	.1	1.2	1.3			119
South Carolina	.2	.9	1.1	2/	1.2	1.2			92
Georgia	2/	.3	.3	2/	.4	.4			118
Florida	2/	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2			130
South Atlantic	6.3	5.0	11.3	6.0	6.8	12.8	110	115	113
Kentucky	.1	.3	.4	2/	.3	.4			96
Tennessee	2/	.2	.2	2/	.2	.2			88
Alabama	.1	.2	.3	.1	.2	.3			114
Mississippi	2/	.1	.1	2/	.2	.2			95
Arkansas	.4	1.1	1.6	.5	1.7	2.2			112
Louisiana	2/	.1	.1	2/	.1	.1			104
Oklahoma	.2	.5	.7	.2	.7	1.0			110
Texas	.4	2.6	3.0	.4	4.0	4.5			116
South Central	1.3	5.1	6.4	1.2	7.5	8.7	99	114	112
Montana	2/	2/	.1	2/	.1	.1			106
Idaho	2/	.1	.1	2/	.1	.2			93
Wyoming	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/			100
Colorado	.1	.8	.9		1.1	1.2			116
New Mexico	2/	2/	.1	2/	.1	.1			91
Arizona	2/	.1	.1	2/	.1	.1			84
Utah	.7	2.0	2.8	.4	2.3	2.7			98
Nevada	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/			100
Washington	.1	.7	.8	2/	.7	.7			104
Oregon	.2	1.3	1.5	.2	1.3	1.4			107
California	.8	9.4	10.2	1.0	11.7	12.6			107
Western	2.0	14.5	16.5	1.7	17.4	19.2	73	109	106
United States	16.8	48.8	65.6	13.7	63.2	76.9	97	113	110

^{1/} Preliminary.

2/ Less than 0.05 million.

Table 27.- Turkeys: Production, disposition, and related data, by States and regions, 1956 1/

State and region	Number on farms, January 1, 1956			Sales			Consumed on farms where produced			Value of -			Number on farms, December 31, 1956		
	Average live weight per bird:			Average live weight per bird:			Average live weight per bird:			Average live weight per bird:			Average live weight per bird:		
	Im-mature and light breeds:			Im-mature and light breeds:			Im-mature and light breeds:			Im-mature and light breeds:			Im-mature and light breeds:		
	Heavy breeds:			Heavy breeds:			Heavy breeds:			Heavy breeds:			Heavy breeds:		
	Total:			Total:			Total:			Total:			Total:		
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Lb.	Lb.	Thou.	Lb.	Thou.	Lb.	Ct.	dol.	dol.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
Maine	11	5	16	8.0	17.5	132	2,310	3	52	32.3	746	763	14	3	17
New Hampshire	21	1	22	8.0	20.0	118	2,360	2	40	31.9	753	766	21	1	22
Vermont	9	—	9	8.6	20.4	111	2,264	3	61	33.0	747	767	10	—	10
Massachusetts	55	2	57	8.5	18.8	561	10,547	6	113	34.9	3,681	3,720	58	1	59
Rhode Island	4	—	4	8.0	17.5	44	770	1	18	35.9	276	282	4	—	4
Connecticut	22	5	27	8.5	19.3	277	5,346	4	77	35.9	1,919	1,947	21	3	24
New York	74	2	76	9.5	17.9	910	16,289	18	322	35.6	5,799	5,914	77	3	80
New Jersey	18	3	21	9.0	16.9	260	4,394	5	84	38.4	1,687	1,719	19	3	22
Pennsylvania	146	29	175	8.4	15.4	2,075	31,955	30	462	36.8	11,759	11,929	152	28	180
North Atlantic	360	47	407	8.5	17.0	4,488	76,235	72	1,229	35.9	27,367	27,807	376	42	418
Ohio	150	61	211	7.9	16.5	3,153	52,024	20	330	26.3	13,682	13,769	170	52	222
Indiana	39	3	42	8.4	16.9	2,038	34,442	11	186	25.6	8,817	8,865	43	3	46
Illinois	54	6	60	8.5	19.9	1,140	22,686	10	199	27.5	6,239	6,294	59	4	63
Michigan	92	8	100	8.6	16.6	1,086	18,028	7	116	26.8	4,832	4,863	88	5	93
Wisconsin	67	14	81	8.1	13.9	2,514	34,945	7	97	29.1	10,169	10,197	91	9	100
East North Central	402	92	494	8.1	16.3	9,931	162,125	55	928	27.0	43,739	43,988	451	73	524
Minnesota	309	41	350	8.4	15.0	9,449	141,735	11	165	26.2	37,135	37,178	386	37	423
Iowa	145	9	154	8.1	17.5	5,795	101,412	8	140	26.0	25,367	26,403	167	10	177
Missouri	191	56	247	8.4	17.6	3,042	53,539	16	282	25.7	13,760	13,832	229	45	274
North Dakota	31	3	34	8.7	17.3	560	9,688	15	260	25.9	2,509	2,576	35	1	36
South Dakota	35	3	38	8.2	14.6	631	9,213	9	131	27.6	2,543	2,579	29	10	39
Nebraska	34	2	36	8.0	19.5	933	18,193	7	136	26.1	4,748	4,783	47	2	49
Kansas	53	6	59	8.4	16.6	924	15,338	9	149	25.0	3,834	3,871	54	4	58
West North Central	798	120	918	8.3	16.4	21,334	349,118	75	1,263	26.0	90,896	91,222	947	109	1,056
Delaware	7	2	9	8.9	10.9	963	10,497	3	33	30.7	3,223	3,233	7	1	8
Maryland	23	8	31	8.6	11.3	393	4,441	11	124	30.9	1,372	1,410	22	10	32
Virginia	83	145	228	8.6	12.3	6,350	78,105	18	221	26.4	20,620	20,678	152	167	319
West Virginia	31	40	71	8.3	12.5	1,835	22,938	8	100	27.2	6,239	6,266	30	44	74
North Carolina	55	10	65	8.7	18.2	1,269	23,096	20	364	29.9	6,906	7,015	64	5	69
South Carolina	74	6	80	8.5	18.9	1,193	22,548	16	302	30.4	6,855	6,947	79	4	83
Georgia	63	—	63	8.5	18.9	332	6,275	23	435	29.4	1,845	1,973	66	—	66
Florida	21	6	27	8.0	16.5	202	3,333	12	198	34.6	1,153	1,222	24	11	35
South Atlantic	357	217	574	8.6	13.7	12,537	171,233	111	1,777	28.2	48,213	48,744	444	242	686
Kentucky	63	1	64	8.1	18.5	336	6,216	13	240	26.3	1,635	1,698	69	1	70
Tennessee	32	3	35	8.0	17.3	189	3,270	22	381	28.2	922	1,029	30	3	33
Alabama	28	12	40	8.0	15.5	229	3,550	31	480	32.2	1,143	1,298	27	15	42
Mississippi	52	5	57	8.0	17.6	132	2,323	32	563	29.9	695	863	61	5	66
Arkansas	59	59	118	8.7	16.9	2,191	37,028	20	338	25.3	9,368	9,454	71	59	130
Louisiana	35	4	39	8.5	17.1	46	787	32	547	35.9	283	479	37	4	41
Oklahoma	65	9	74	8.7	15.6	931	14,524	14	218	24.3	3,529	3,582	79	6	85
Texas	321	54	375	8.3	18.0	4,301	77,418	85	1,530	24.5	18,967	19,342	377	54	431
South Central	655	147	802	8.5	17.4	8,355	145,116	249	4,297	25.2	36,542	37,745	751	147	898
Montana	6	1	7	7.7	17.6	72	1,267	12	211	27.2	345	402	6	1	7
Idaho	9	2	11	7.5	17.7	163	2,885	6	106	26.4	762	790	10	2	12
Wyoming	6	1	7	7.0	16.8	10	168	6	101	29.0	49	78	4	1	5
Colorado	19	1	20	7.5	19.4	1,144	22,194	10	194	26.4	5,859	5,910	25	2	27
New Mexico	7	—	7	7.0	18.1	50	905	8	145	30.1	272	316	7	—	7
Arizona	14	1	15	8.0	19.7	119	2,344	5	98	28.4	666	694	12	1	13
Utah	45	15	60	8.5	18.4	2,661	48,962	5	92	26.5	12,975	12,999	106	3	109
Nevada	—	—	—	9.0	18.0	9	162	2	36	27.9	45	55	—	—	—
Washington	107	11	118	8.0	19.6	720	14,112	11	216	28.2	3,980	4,041	117	8	125
Oregon	258	31	289	8.2	19.0	1,383	26,277	12	228	26.8	7,042	7,103	275	31	306
California	1,150	44	1,194	7.9	18.5	12,210	225,885	32	592	26.9	60,763	60,922	1,504	48	1,552
Western	1,621	107	1,728	8.0	18.6	18,541	345,161	109	2,019	26.9	92,758	93,310	2,066	97	2,163
United States	4,193	730	4,923	8.4	16.6	75,186	1,248,988	671	11,513	27.2	339,515	342,816	5,035	710	5,745

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Including Beltsville Small Whites and other breeds.

Table 28.- Hatcheries: Number and capacity, available data
1934 to date

(Including data for cover chart)				
Year	:	Hatcheries	Egg capacity	
			Total	Average
		Numbers	Thousands	Thousands
1934	:	11,405	276,287	24
1935	:			
1936	:			
1937	:			
1938	:	10,531	397,376	38
1939	:			
1940	:			
1941	:			
1942	:			
1943	:	10,112	504,640	50
1944	:			
1945	:			
1946	:			
1947	:			
1948	:	9,341	551,847	59
1949	:			
1950	:			
1951	:	8,809	575,099	65
1952	:			
1953 ^{1/}	:	<u>2/</u>	616,976	<u>3/80</u>
1954	:			
1955	:			
1956	:			
1957	:	<u>2/</u>	578,721	<u>3/100</u>

^{1/} Revised^{2/} The data for these years separate hatcheries producing chicks, and those producing poults, as follows:

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
	No.	No.
Poult hatcheries	1,343	1,007
Chick hatcheries	6,890	5,031

The overlapping between these categories is allowed for in the cover chart of this issue, and in the computation of average capacity per hatchery.

^{3/} This figure is rounded to the nearest 10 thousand.

Table 29.- Turkeys: Breeders on hand, hatchery numbers, and poults hatched and raised, 1953 and 1956-57

State and region	1953					1957			1956	
	Breed- ers on hand, Jan. 1	Hatcheries		Poults hatch- ed	Turkeys raised	Breed- ers on hand, Jan. 1	Hatcheries		Poults hatch- ed, 1956	Turkeys raised, 1956
		Number, Jan. 1	Egg capa- city				Number, Jan. 1	Egg capa- city		
Thou.	No.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Thou.	No.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	
Maine	12	17	0.2		0.3	13	7	0.1		0.1
New Hampshire	8	11	1.0		.2	10	8	1.0		.1
Vermont	8	5	.1		.1	6	4	.1		.1
Massachusetts	29	63	.6		.6	30	39	.6		.6
Rhode Island	3	11	1.0		.1	2	6	2/		2/
Connecticut	15	18	.3		.3	11	11	.3		.3
New England	75	125	1.4	1.2	1.6	72	77	1.2	1.2	1.3
New York	48	53	.9		1.0	42	45	.8		.9
New Jersey	12	36	.7		.4	11	16	.5		.3
Pennsylvania	93	105	3.2		2.3	63	84	2.9		2.1
Middle Atlantic	153	194	4.8	3.9	3.6	116	145	4.2	3.2	3.3
Ohio	116	47	2.1		2.4	159	52	2.8		3.2
Indiana	34	70	.9		1.9	21	18	1.0		2.1
Illinois	37	30	1.1		.9	29	31	1.0		1.2
Michigan	88	29	1.9		1.1	62	21	2.0		1.1
Wisconsin	25	13	.5		1.6	70	17	.8		2.5
East North Central	300	189	6.5	9.6	7.9	341	139	7.6	11.8	10.0
Minnesota	201	84	5.0		5.8	352	72	4.8		9.6
Iowa	101	33	2.6		3.7	125	36	3.3		5.8
Missouri	168	52	2.0		2.3	187	45	2.6		3.1
North Dakota	19	12	.4		.5	22	12	.5		.6
South Dakota	16	6	.2		.4	11	9	.2		.6
Nebraska	25	24	1.0		.8	35	22	.9		1.0
Kansas	46	35	.8		.7	37	24	1.0		.9
West North Central	576	246	11.9	15.9	14.2	769	220	13.5	25.3	21.6
Delaware	6	6	.2		.8	4	5	.2		1.0
Maryland	30	16	.4		.5	25	20	.4		.4
Virginia	151	33	7.9		4.8	224	26	4.1		6.5
West Virginia	29	3/	3/		1.7	37	3/	3/		1.8
North Carolina	37	16	.5		1.1	42	11	.5		1.3
South Carolina	70	23	1.1		1.2	60	14	.9		1.2
Georgia	37	6	.2		.4	34	8	.2		.4
Florida	17	12	.2		.2	25	10	.2		.2
South Atlantic	377	112	10.3	10.8	10.7	451	94	6.7	13.7	12.8
Kentucky	45	10	.7		.4	52	6	.7		.4
Tennessee	15	3/	3/		.2	20	3/	3/		.2
Alabama	36	15	.1		.3	26	9	.1		.3
Mississippi	26	6	2/		.1	36	4	2/		.2
East South Central	122	31	.9	0.9	1.1	134	19	.8	0.9	1.0
Arkansas	35	5	.2		1.3	67	15	1.0		2.2
Louisiana	23	4	.1		.1	26	3	2/		.1
Oklahoma	54	68	.8		.7	60	52	1.3		1.0
Texas	412	153	3.8		3.2	342	77	3.4		4.5
West South Central	524	230	4.9	3.9	5.3	495	147	5.7	7.6	7.7
Montana	4	3	.1		.1	3	3	2/		.1
Idaho	7	3/	3/		.1	5	3/	3/		.2
Wyoming	4	---	---		.1	2	---	---		2/
Colorado	10	18	.6		.6	10	10	.4		1.2
New Mexico	6	3/	3/		.1	4	3/	3/		.1
Arizona	8	4	2/		.1	5	6	.1		.1
Utah	29	6	.8		1.7	32	5	.6		2.7
Nevada	---	---	---		2/	---	---	---		2/
Mountain	68	35	1.4	1.2	2.8	61	24	1.1	1.5	4.3
Washington	77	20	1.0		.9	82	18	.9		.7
Oregon	188	35	3.2		1.8	254	22	2.3		1.4
California	702	112	7.7		9.9	842	96	8.5		12.6
Pacific	967	167	11.8	15.5	12.6	1,178	136	11.7	19.9	14.8
United States	3,162	1,343	54.7	63.4	59.8	3,617	1,007	52.8	85.0	76.9

1/ Includes hatcheries that hatch both chicks and poults. 2/ Less than 0.05 thousand. 3/ Less than 3 hatcheries January 1, 1957 included in United States totals.

Table 30-. Chicks: Hatchery numbers and capacity, chicks hatched and chickens raised, 1953 and 1956-57

State and region	1953						1957			1956				
	Hatcheries			Farm production			Hatcheries			Farm production				
	Num- ber, Jan. 1/ 1/	Egg capa- city	Output chicks hatched	Chickens raised for flock replacement	Broil- ers pro- duced	Total	Num- ber, Jan. 1/ 1/	Egg capa- city	Chicks hatched	Chickens raised for flock replacement	Broil- ers pro- duced	Total		
	No.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	No.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.		
Maine	53	3.8	25.7	7.3	27.9	35.2	28	6.3	44.4	7.5	43.5	51.0		
New Hampshire	58	5.6	32.3	5.3	7.3	12.6	27	4.4	27.9	5.6	8.4	14.0		
Vermont	16	0.4	1.1	2.1	0.8	2.9	8	0.2	0.7	2.3	0.9	3.2		
Massachusetts	147	7.0	28.2	7.2	15.5	22.7	91	6.2	29.4	6.3	19.3	25.6		
Rhode Island	14	.6	1.3	0.8	1.3	2.1	10	.4	3.5	0.8	1.6	2.3		
Connecticut	53	7.9	52.3	6.7	23.9	30.6	34	7.9	58.6	6.3	31.7	38.0		
New England	341	25.3	140.9	29.4	76.6	106.0	195	25.4	164.5	28.7	105.3	134.0		
New York	244	10.7	31.2	15.0	12.8	27.8	172	9.2	28.7	12.9	14.6	27.6		
New Jersey	185	16.8	43.8	13.9	7.8	21.7	96	13.7	43.0	12.9	10.7	23.6		
Pennsylvania	516	26.0	81.3	33.1	26.5	58.7	291	23.2	82.3	24.1	36.4	60.5		
Middle Atlantic	945	53.5	156.4	61.0	47.2	214.2	559	46.1	154.1	50.0	61.7	245.7		
Ohio	296	23.1	64.4	20.6	15.3	35.9	225	20.6	55.0	16.9	18.9	32.8		
Indiana	356	35.7	106.7	22.7	33.7	56.4	246	29.1	104.1	20.2	38.5	58.7		
Illinois	286	35.1	74.4	26.4	9.7	36.0	224	23.6	57.9	23.6	9.1	32.7		
Michigan	144	10.0	28.2	16.1	4.3	20.4	117	9.1	25.3	13.3	4.9	18.2		
Wisconsin	234	12.1	25.0	20.8	11.0	31.7	177	10.9	28.2	18.4	16.6	34.9		
East North Central	1,316	116.1	298.7	106.6	73.9	180.5	989	93.4	270.5	92.4	88.0	180.4		
Minnesota	378	34.0	53.7	28.3	3.4	31.7	317	29.9	50.7	26.7	2.7	29.4		
Iowa	539	43.2	76.1	41.5	5.1	46.6	458	39.2	72.7	38.1	4.6	42.7		
Missouri	316	39.2	115.9	25.9	21.7	47.6	218	32.9	100.2	21.5	31.7	53.2		
North Dakota	38	2.7	5.0	6.5	---	6.5	34	2.3	4.6	6.3	---	6.3		
South Dakota	108	8.0	15.2	12.9	---	12.9	104	8.2	14.5	10.7	---	10.7		
Nebraska	197	18.1	26.1	19.8	4.7	24.5	150	14.0	25.2	16.6	3.0	19.6		
Kansas	210	16.0	27.1	17.4	2.3	19.7	179	13.8	22.3	16.2	1.9	18.1		
West North Central	1,785	161.2	319.0	152.2	37.2	189.4	1,460	140.2	290.2	136.0	44.0	180.0		
Delaware	24	10.1	56.7	1.4	68.5	69.9	22	10.2	72.5	1.1	85.7	86.8		
Maryland	64	13.9	79.6	4.1	62.1	66.2	54	13.2	73.2	3.4	67.0	70.5		
Virginia	112	15.8	74.7	8.0	58.7	66.7	92	14.6	80.3	6.8	62.9	69.7		
West Virginia	42	3.1	11.1	3.3	22.5	25.8	29	2.7	13.3	2.7	24.3	27.0		
North Carolina	192	13.4	67.9	16.5	50.7	67.3	146	15.1	110.6	16.0	94.1	110.1		
South Carolina	64	3.1	12.0	6.7	11.3	18.0	48	3.3	17.8	5.9	13.4	19.3		
Georgia	158	19.8	132.9	12.4	121.6	134.1	159	31.3	241.5	13.1	222.8	235.8		
Florida	100	5.3	25.8	5.0	10.5	15.5	60	3.3	35.5	4.7	11.8	16.5		
South Atlantic	756	84.5	460.8	57.5	405.9	463.4	610	93.7	644.7	53.8	581.9	635.7		
Kentucky	109	6.3	15.6	14.1	5.2	19.3	92	6.1	20.7	11.4	12.2	23.6		
Tennessee	108	6.2	21.6	13.4	11.0	24.3	88	7.3	34.7	10.5	17.9	28.4		
Alabama	84	6.0	29.8	9.1	28.4	37.5	73	11.6	76.0	7.8	82.5	90.3		
Mississippi	102	6.7	42.9	7.5	35.7	43.2	58	8.4	55.7	6.5	52.9	59.4		
East South Central	403	25.2	109.9	44.0	80.3	124.3	311	33.4	187.1	36.2	165.4	201.6		
Arkansas	123	11.6	59.5	7.3	74.1	81.4	95	16.5	96.5	5.7	99.3	104.9		
Louisiana	64	2.2	8.2	5.7	10.8	16.5	35	2.7	13.3	4.7	15.7	20.4		
Oklahoma	145	8.8	16.0	8.8	7.1	15.9	92	6.9	15.1	7.9	5.8	13.7		
Texas	378	27.2	94.7	20.5	65.3	85.7	246	25.2	122.1	18.5	100.1	118.7		
West South Central	710	49.9	178.4	42.3	157.3	323.8	468	51.3	247.0	36.8	220.9	257.8		
Montana	19	1.1	2.7	3.1	---	3.1	16	1.1	2.0	3.0	---	3.0		
Idaho	38	1.8	4.4	2.9	1.5	4.3	29	1.6	4.3	2.5	1.7	4.2		
Wyoming	8	.3	.4	.8	---	0.8	5	.2	.2	.7	---	0.7		
Colorado	58	3.6	7.4	3.4	2.3	5.7	35	2.8	5.7	3.1	1.7	4.8		
New Mexico	9	.5	.6	1.0	---	1.0	6	.2	.3	.8	---	.8		
Arizona	13	.7	1.3	.8	.6	1.4	9	.7	1.6	.8	.5	1.3		
Utah	20	1.8	3.0	2.3	1.9	4.2	14	1.3	2.9	2.1	2.3	4.4		
Nevada	---	---	---	.2	---	.2	---	---	---	.2	---	.2		
Mountain	165	9.9	19.8	14.5	6.3	20.8	114	7.9	17.1	13.1	6.1	19.2		
Washington	110	6.5	22.2	6.9	8.3	15.3	51	6.5	22.6	5.2	11.1	16.3		
Oregon	100	5.1	15.1	5.0	4.9	9.9	88	4.8	17.4	4.8	8.4	13.2		
California	258	25.1	101.5	28.1	48.7	76.8	183	23.4	108.6	28.0	52.4	80.4		
Pacific	468	36.7	138.8	40.0	61.9	122.7	322	34.7	148.7	38.0	71.9	109.9		
United States	6,890	562.2	1,822.6	547.5	946.5	1,494.1	5,031	526.0	2,123.9	485.0	1,345.3	1,830.3		

1/ Includes hatcheries that hatch both chicks and poults.

Table 31.- Average quantity of eggs used per person at home, by urbanization, region and income, in a week, spring 1955 1/

Household size and money income in 1954 after income taxes (dollars)	United States		North- east		North- Central: Region		South		West		North- Central: Region		South		West	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
All households	Section A. All urbanizations															
	7.3	6.7	7.4	7.6	7.9	7.0	6.6	7.0	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.4				
1-person households	9.4	8.3	10.1	10.4	8.3	8.5	8.5	9.4	8.5	9.4	9.1	7.1				
Households of 2 or more persons	7.3	6.7	7.3	7.6	7.9	7.0	6.6	7.0	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.4				
Under 2,000	7.2	7.2	8.9	6.7	7.9	6.5	6.2	8.8	6.2	8.8	5.6	7.6				
Under 1,000	7.2	9.6	9.2	6.4	9.2	6.6	---	---	---	---	4.2	---				
1,000-1,999	7.2	6.0	8.8	7.0	7.6	6.4	---	---	---	---	6.1	---				
2,000-2,999	7.3	6.8	7.7	7.1	8.4	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.7	7.8				
3,000-3,999	7.3	6.2	7.2	7.9	8.2	6.7	6.2	6.5	6.2	6.5	7.2	7.3				
4,000-4,999	7.2	6.2	7.0	8.6	7.4	6.6	6.0	6.7	6.0	6.7	7.8	6.8				
5,000-5,999	7.3	6.8	7.3	8.2	7.7	7.3	7.0	7.3	7.0	7.3	7.9	7.3				
6,000-7,999	7.4	7.0	7.1	8.4	8.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.0	8.0	7.7				
8,000-9,999	7.6	7.4	6.6	8.9	8.9	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.4	8.9				
10,000 and over	7.9	7.9	7.6	10.0	7.9	8.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	11.0	7.9				
Not classified	7.1	6.6	7.4	7.0	7.7	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.5	7.4	7.0				
All households	Section C. Rural nonfarm															
	7.3	6.4	7.1	7.8	8.6	8.9	9.2	9.4	8.2	10.4						
1-person households	10.1	5.0	10.4	11.8	10.1	16.3	17.5	16.3	15.8	16.0						
Households of 2 or more persons	7.2	6.5	7.1	7.7	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.4	8.0	10.2						
Under 2,000	6.8	6.4	7.4	6.8	5.8	8.4	11.5	10.2	7.4	10.9						
Under 1,000	6.2	---	---	6.1	---	8.2	12.6	10.7	7.2	---						
1,000-1,999	7.2	---	---	7.3	---	8.6	10.7	10.0	7.7	---						
2,000-2,999	7.3	7.2	8.0	7.0	9.1	9.0	9.4	9.6	8.3	10.9						
3,000-3,999	7.6	5.8	7.1	8.4	8.5	9.7	7.3	10.3	9.5	---						
4,000-4,999	7.6	7.0	6.6	9.0	8.5	9.6	7.9	9.0	11.3	9.6						
5,000-5,999	7.3	6.5	6.7	8.9		8.5	10.3	8.5	7.3							
6,000-6,999	7.4					9.0										
8,000-8,999	7.0	6.7	9.1	9.1	9.4	7.9	8.6	8.2	9.1	9.8						
10,000 and over	7.1					8.4										
Not classified	6.4	5.0	7.8	5.9	8.8	8.4	7.9	9.0	7.7	9.7						

1/ Derived from data reported in the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey Reports 1-5, using household size figures based on 21 meals at home equivalent to one person.

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